

Vulcan Advocate

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VULCAN, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 18 1914

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F. SMART VULCAN

Many Thanks

The managers of the Stampede wish to thank everyone who helped to make the Stampede the success it was. They have heard of a few complaints being made as to the change of the price from 25c. to 50c. and should anyone think that they ran the thing as a money making scheme they wish to contradict the idea. The total receipts of the affair were \$353, and all of this was spent in one way and another, either in prize money or expenses. Of the people present, about 700, many omitted to pay, something like 325 tickets being sold. No one could say that the charge was excessive in face of the splendid show that was given, and they will readily see that it could not have been run at anything but a decided loss had the charge been any less. Incidentally, we are informed by one of the managers that about seven halvers, four new ones, and three old ones, were appropriated by people to whom they did not belong. It is likely that these have been taken in mistake, and anyone having done so, will oblige by returning same as early as possible.

Made-to-Measure Suits, newest 'Fit Reform' materials and styles—at Spooner's.

Loyalty

Neither Empire nor Village can exist without Loyalty. Are you Loyal to your district, your Home?

Loyalty, like Charity, commences at home, and he who would be truly loyal to his country must be loyal to his community, the district where his home is.

Every man who has a farm or a ranch wishes to see that property increase in value. He paid a certain price for it, or homesteaded it, and he wants to see it go ahead, otherwise it is going to be a loss to him. Many things go toward the making of a district. In the first place it must have a good centre. Farms in a poorly settled, sparsely supplied district are never worth the value of those that are situated in a region surrounding a good live town. The farm depends upon the town if it is going to go ahead. The town depends upon the farm if it is going to grow and be a centre, not only for its own district, but a business place for other concerns beyond its limit.

Therefore we see that the life of a town is identical with that of the surrounding district. One depends upon the other to a great extent, a far greater extent than many people imagine, and it is the duty of the town to help the country just as it is the duty of the country to help to build up and foster their town centre. All the support possible both ways is required to have the very best results, and the business men and merchants of Vulcan are not going to be behind in their offers to their farming friends. They are going to hold a special week, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and this week will be devoted to the showing of goods, and everyone will receive an invitation to come and inspect. Special displays in the stores and the windows will be made, setting forth in splendid array the capabilities and capacities of the local stores. No trouble to show the goods will be spared and everyone who avails themselves of the invitation will receive an education on the manner in which the stores are furnished for supplying the every want of the people in the district.

This effort is being made on behalf of the district. It is capable of being self supporting as far as the stores are concerned. They depend on the district, on your individual help, and they want to show you how possible it is for you to be a satisfied trader in your own community. The invitation is for you and your friends. Don't fail to see the special feature that the merchants are making for you, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, the week of the "Be Loyal to Your Community" display.

Have You Joined?

The Vulcan Agricultural Society are getting down to business although conditions did not allow of their holding a fair this year. The directors are desirous of securing the membership grant of dollar for dollar from the department this year so that they may have the money in hand in order to facilitate things next year when the time comes.

Successful Social

If the success of the first evening of the Mutual Improvement Society is anything to form a judgment upon, there is little doubt of the society having a most successful winter.

The first meeting which was held on Thursday last was in the form of a social, and a large number of friends, about sixty in all, were present.

After the opening remarks of the president, the programme was proceeded with, opening with a pianoforte solo. The programme consisted of musical items, to which there were various contributions. A quartette given by Mrs. P. W. L. Clark, Mrs. Graham and Messrs. Elves and Jones, was particularly pleasing, as also was a solo by Mr. W. A. Howes, which received an encore. Mrs. P. W. L. Clark and Mrs. Graham sang a duet which was very well received, and Mr. D. Tennant and Mr. Jones sang solos.

Red Cross Social

The Highland district has made a splendid effort on behalf of the 'Red Cross' Fund, and have raised the handsome sum of \$60.60.

The money was raised by means of a Box Social which was held on Friday, November 7th. A large gathering attended and the boxes fetched good prices. A musical and games programme was also introduced into the evening's entertainment, making one of the best events that the district has known.

Many Thanks

The money has been handed over for the transmission to the Vulcan Society, and they will see to it being sent to the proper authorities.

The splendid results of the social are such as to make the promoters justly proud of their district. The country districts, particularly Reid Hill and Highland,

gramme will consist of songs and recitations, papers by the more youthful members of the society, for which prizes will be given, and there will be a paper by the president on 'The Causes of the War.' A hearty invitation is given to all to attend.

The meeting for the 19th of November will be along the line of a Mock Parliament, which ought to draw a large crowd.

Alberta Winter Fair

The programme for the Alberta Winter Fair, to be held at Calgary on December 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, have been issued, and the secretary of the Vulcan Agricultural Society has received a number for distribution among such farmers as are interested in making exhibits at this Fair.

The Fair includes the Provincial Seed Fair, Fat Stock Show, and the Calgary Poultry Show.

As there is every reason to believe that there will be a big demand for seed grain in the spring of 1915, it is to the advantage of the farmers to exhibit at the Seed Fair and thereby get such publicity as is given in the seed grain publication of the Department, and it is to be hoped that the members of the local Agricultural Society, who are able to take advantage of this opportunity of giving splendid publicity to their district will avail themselves of the opportunity.

A programme may be had on application at the Advocate office.

Local And General News

The postponed council meeting which should have taken place last week, was adjourned and will be held some time this week.

The stampede was pulled off only just in time, for on Thursday evening snow began to fall and continued well into the following day, laying in drifts.

Don't forget the 'Be Loyal To Your Community' campaign which is to be held in Vulcan the week commencing November 25th.

Recruiting in England is steadily going on, and it is expected that, together with the territorials, that there will be an army of 2,000,000 men.

Mr. George Cooper, whose advert appears in another column, is buying produce and stock. He will be in town on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and anyone with marketable goods should make a point of seeing him. Look up the advt.

Are your glasses right? If not, be sure to consult S. L. Taube the well known optical specialist of Calgary. He will be at the Vulcan Drug Store on Wednesday, November 18th.

At the cow-boy dance on Wednesday evening there was an unintentional change of ladies coats. Mrs. Arthur Bond, on leaving the hall, took a black fur coat which she thought to be hers, but later discovered her mistake. The one Mrs. Bond took had a pair of lady's brown cotton gloves and black veil in the pockets. If the lady who got Mrs. Bond's coat will communicate with her, she will be glad to set the matter right.

S. L. Taube, the well known Optical Specialist, of Calgary, will be at the Vulcan Drug Store on Wednesday, November 18th, and will be glad to have all those having defective vision call and consult him. Mr. Taube has had over 43 years of experience in optical work and is fully qualified to give you every satisfaction.

The handsome sum of £3.14.00 was collected for the purpose of sending tobacco to the soldiers at the front. The money has been sent to the headquarters of the Fund, which is in England, and we understand that with every packet the soldier receives, he will find therein the name and address of the donor.

BE LOYAL TO YOUR OWN COMMUNITY CAMPAIGN STARTS WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto(Continued)
CHAPTER XII.

Sunningley and his partner had a long conversation that evening with regard to Barbara. They quite realized her character. Her pride was excessive. But with it all she was the gentlest, sweetest little girl in the world, anything that hurt her pride, however, she could not stand. It therefore occurred to Sunningley that he must step down from his high estate, and make the child feel that it was her father's wish that she should come to live with him. Parkes agreed with him on this point.

"You must do it, Sunningley," he said. "Not a doubt of it. There are times when it is not wrong to—dissemble—let us use that word—and such a time has come in your life with regard to little Barbara Chance. She must be kept out of that neighborhood; she must be guarded most carefully, and if she feels that it was her father's wish that she should live with you, she will settle down happily; otherwise Dean Chance, her other cousin, must take her in hand; but to stay where she is at present is absolutely impossible. In fact," continued Parkes, "I don't even like the idea of the daily reading to the old lady."

"I don't think she will give that up," said Sunningley. "We must not expect too much of her at first, and as far as we know her mother is nowhere in the neighborhood." "She knows that if she intrudes in any impossible way, her allowance ceases at once. She would not give up her allowance for all the world. Therefore, I think Barbara will be safe with me, but she would not have been safe long at Vauxhall Bridge Road."

Mr. Sunningley returned home and had a long talk with his housekeeper. Mrs. Gray was about fifty years of age; she had a sweet, kind face. She had been with Mr. Sunningley for nearly thirty years. She had seen to his wants, she had looked after him, she had worked for him, she had kept his house spick and span. Sunningley was rich, as was also Parkes; but Sunningley had no family, whereas Parkes had a wife and several children, and there was no occasion, according to Mrs. Gray, why Sunningley should stint himself in anything whatsoever. She furnished the house according to her own taste—which cannot be spoken of as all—but she did her best. She was a splendid cook, and she ruled the household, the parlormaid, and the kitchenmaid with a rod of iron. They must all do what she said, and no one must interfere. Sunningley gave her a cheque every Monday morning, and with that in her hand she went round and paid the tradespeople. There was no one, for her station, so respected as Mrs. Alice Gray. Every one knew what Mrs. Gray was; every one envied Mrs. Gray her post. Every one noticed that there was not a house, even in that select quarter, Dean's Yard, so spick and span, so pure, so white, so dainty as Mrs. Sunningley's. As soon as he got back on the evening that he had made his arrangements about Barbara, he sent for his housekeeper.

"Will you shut the door, Mrs. Gray? I have something to say to you."

"Certainly, sir," she came and stood before him, looking most respectful. She always put on in the evening a black silk dress—an old-fashioned, glacial black silk. It was made not according to the present style, but with an abundance of fullness in the ample skirt, and with a full bodice to match. Over the bodice she wore a heavy gold chain, and a rich gold watch—a present which her master had given her several Christmases ago—in this attire she looked almost like a lady. Her voice was gentle and refined.

"Yes, sir," she said. Nothing would induce her to sit before Mr. Sunningley, although Sunningley felt very uncomfortable, and said:

"Take a chair, my good woman."

"I would rather not," she said. Then, as he seemed annoyed—"It refreshes me to stand, sir. I am mostly sitting when I'm giving it to those hussies downstairs."

Sunningley smiled.

"Well, Mrs. Gray, I have a piece of news for you."

"Indeed, sir, News!"

Never to her knowledge had her master brought any news. What sort of news was he going to give her now?

"Mrs. Gray, you must have heard me speak of my cousin, the Rev. Humphrey Chance?"

"Of course, I have, sir. I'd be a very queer woman if I didn't know how much you missed him."

"I did, Mrs. Gray, it was one of the pleasures of my life to go and stay at the Rectory at Worthington-on-the-Hill, and have I not spoken to you of his little daughter, Miss Barbara?"

"You have, sir, but I've noticed that of late you've never mentioned the child. I often thought I would take the great liberty of asking you about her, sir—where she was, and what she was doing with herself, now that her dear father is dead. I am always so careful to dust her little photograph, and I look at it every day of my life. She has a sweet face, has Miss Barbara."

"You are right, Mrs. Gray, and I don't speak to you about her lately, because I could not. I was in great and terrible trouble about the child."

"Oh, sir! Indeed, sir, I'm more than sorry."

"I cannot give you any particulars, and you must not ask me for them, but the fact is, we lost her for a time."

"Lost Miss Barbara! Lost her!" Sunningley bowed his head. After a minute, he said:

"That is true. We found her again, and she is coming to live here tomorrow."

Mrs. Gray's face changed color. It was one thing to dust the photograph of little Miss Barbara, but it was quite another thing for her to live in the same house with her.

"How old is Miss Barbara, may I ask?" she ventured to say.

"I think I can guess her age to be somewhere about twenty or a little under—I am not very good at ages. The great thing is that she is coming to me—I have adopted her, and I want you to make her most comfortable. Everything that can be done must be done for her. She won't in the least interfere with you; so don't be afraid of that, my good friend. But I want you to walk out with her every day."

"The hussies will be worse than ever if I am out regularly, like that," said Mrs. Gray.

"If you don't like our present staff, I have no fault to find with them, they must go, and we must get others, but no expense is to be spared on Miss Barbara. Now, tell me, what rooms can we give her?"

"Rooms, sir, rooms?"

"Yes, I want her to have a bedroom and a sitting room."

"Well, sir, there are, of course, the two rooms on the first floor, next to yours. The sitting room is quite unfinished—it has never had any furniture in it since I have been in the house—but the bedroom is quite complete, although a little old-fashioned."

"Well," said Sunningley, "we will leave the rooms as they are until Miss Barbara Chance arrives, then she shall choose the furniture for them both. Get the bedroom ready, and she and you will go round to the shops and choose pretty furniture for her sitting room. For she is to have every comfort; understand, Mrs. Gray, every possible comfort. And now I think I have told you my news. She is to be waited on and treated as what she is—a most dainty and dear little lady. It will be the joy of my life to have her with me, and I know, my good friend, you will help me in every way."

"I will do my best, you may be sure, sir."

Mrs. Gray went rather sadly out of the room. She was wondering what Miss Barbara was really like. She had heard of her, of course, for Sunningley in the old days never went to Worthington-on-the-Hill without telling her about the child—the child who grew gradually into a girl and a girl into a woman. Of her funny little sayings—her bright ways; Mrs. Gray used to love to hear about them.

"But, of course, gentlemen get demented about young ladies like that and she'll rule the roost, I can see that," muttered the woman. "However, there's no help for it, I must make her as comfortable as I can."

Accordingly, the next day Sunningley was taken into the bedroom Mrs. Gray had prepared for Barbara. It was well furnished, but in a very old-fashioned style. It had a huge four-post bedstead and a thick Brussels carpet on the floor; the windows were curtained with thick serge of a dark color, and there were curtains also all round the four-post bed. There was an enormous mahogany wardrobe and a large chest of drawers, as well as a dressing table. In short, the room was replete with every old-fashioned comfort.

"It looks nice," said Sunningley, smiling, as he surveyed the partment.

"It does that, sir. It's a very handsome room."

"And her dear father was the very last guest to sleep here," said Sunningley. "That will please her; I will tell her that."

He was so excited at the thought of the arrival of his little cousin, that he could scarcely eat any breakfast that morning. He went to the office, but only "fiddled" with his work. Parkes suggested that he should come in and help Sunningley entertain Barbara that evening. But Sunningley said:

"No. Leave her to me for tonight, Parkes. I have made up my mind. I am going to do what I never did before."

"I thought you would be obliged to do it."

"Yes, I am going to fall. I who, as long as I ever remember, never told even the ghost of an untruth, will give Barbara to understand that it was her father's express wish that she should come and live with me; and you must bear me out in this matter, Parkes. She may speak to you about it, and you must bear me out."

"I will, I will," said Parkes. "It has to be done. She must be kept with you, under your protection, for the present, at least. The sooner we get her married, the better. I was telling Mrs. Parkes about her last night, and she said at once, 'If she is really a pretty little girl, the sooner she gets a husband to protect her, the better.'"

"Oh! Nonsense! Nothing of the sort," said Sunningley. "Just what she is coming to be a comfort to me, to talk about husbands! She can think of all that sort of thing some years hence. When I see any young fellow worthy of her. And there are very few worthy of her. She has the most attractive, sweetest little face that I ever looked at."

"I know you're a little daft about her, Sunningley, and I don't wonder, for she is a very attractive child; and all the more, on that account, will young men fall in love with her. However, my wife and I can settle that part of the business later on."

"Not at present, Parkes. Not at present," said Sunningley.

He quite trembled when he got into his cab; and when he arrived at 124 Vauxhall Bridge Road he could hardly contain his joy, as Barbara appeared on the threshold. Mrs. Russell and Hannah were both with her. Her little box was hoisted on to the roof of the cab, and they drove off to Dean's Yard. Sunningley took the little, slender hand in his.

"My dear," he said. "I hope you will be happy with me."

"Oh, I wonder if I am doing right to come," said Barbara.

"You are, my darling. I will explain all about it after dinner, today. You don't know what happiness you are giving to your father's greatest friend."

"Am I, really?" said Barbara. "That makes up for a great deal. But, she added, 'won't your housekeeper dislike me very much? Won't she feel that I am, in a sort of way, taking her place?'"

"I told her you would not do that, at present, dear. She is to look after

you. You are too young—"

"I am nearly twenty," said Barbara. "That matters nothing. You are too young to be left alone in a great place like London. God bless that good woman who looked after you, Barbara! I mean to leave her a legacy in my will. I certainly do. I shudder when I think of what might have happened to you. But for her great kindness, I really do not know what awful fate might have been yours."

Barbara clasped the old gentleman's hand, and looked into his benevolent, blue eyes.

(To be Continued)

Man Who Invented the Submarine

John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine, used by practically every navy in the world, died recently at his home in Newark, N.J., says a New York press dispatch.

John Holland was born in County Clare, Ireland, at Lisconnor, February 24, 1842, and was educated at the school of the Christian Brothers, at Enniscorthy. While he was yet a student, he became imbued with ideas of Irish independence, to be won by force.

To that end, he thought it would be necessary to devise some means of breaking the power of Great Britain on the sea. The story of Robert Fulton's partly successful experiments with submarine torpedo boats directed his attention to the construction of such vessels.

Before he was out of his teens he became a school teacher, and continued in that work for seven years, studying marine engineering, and other branches of science which would enable him to fulfill his designs. He also saved what money he could from his meagre salary for the same purpose. Then he came to America, settled at Paterson, N.J., taught school for five years, and continued his experiments.

In 1875 he laid before the navy department of the United States plans for a submarine boat, but received little encouragement. Two years later he built his first vessel of that kind at Paterson. It was a crude affair, of wood, with a clumsy engine, and with the diving rudder in the central axis—the wrong place. The boat was 14½ feet long and 3 feet wide.

Finally Mr. Holland decided the boat was too small even for experimentation; so he took out the engine and left the hull at the bottom of the Passaic. Then he came to New York and built another boat at Delaware City, N.J., at West 12th street, and the North River. This was 31 feet long and contained a petroleum engine. This vessel in turn proved unsatisfactory.

In 1893 the navy department, as the result of a competition, awarded to Mr. Holland a contract for the construction of a submarine boat at government expense. The result was a boat 85 feet long with a petroleum engine, which never could be operated. Then Mr. Holland, who had organized a company for building submarine boats, transferred his activities to the Crescent Shipyard, at Elizabeth, N.J., of which Arthur L. Busch was superintendent and undertook the building of a boat entirely according to his own plans without the interference of others, to which he charged the failure of the government boat.

The result was the Holland, a boat nearly fifty-four feet long more than ten feet in diameter and with a displacement of seventy-five tons. This boat, however, taken to Perth Amboy, and there successfully tried by Mr. Holland on St. Patrick's Day, 1898.

Cost of War in Europe

French economists have recently been estimating the expense of the war machines of the nations now in conflict, and their estimates run from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 daily, or about \$4,500,000,000 for six months campaign including the initial cost of mobilization. It is estimated there are now over 8,500,000 men under arms for land warfare, with 340,000 seamen. If the Balkan war is to be taken as an example, the cost for each man mobilized amounts to \$2.50 a day. This gives about \$22,000,000 daily, or \$660,000,000 monthly, or for six months \$3,960,000,000.

But this figure, says Gen. Guyot, does not include the cost of maintaining the armies and the fleets. On August 4, the day the ultimatum was sent by Great Britain demanding the assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, followed at 11 p.m. by Germany's declaration of war against Great Britain, the German Reichstag authorized extraordinary credits of \$2,250,000,000 to be obtained by a loan and a further sum of seventy million dollars to be drawn on the gold and silver supply of the empire. A tax of five per cent, on stocks and notes issued by the bank over and above its reserve and metal, was subsequently announced and the loan secured by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver.

It has been stated in Vienna that the Austrian army costs \$4,000,000 daily. The Austrian treasury was strained by mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can have found the \$120,000,000 required to keep up her army and fleet, as no news of fresh financial arrangements has been received.

Vastness of Africa

Dan Crawford says in the Record of Christian Work: "Africa is far, far bigger than you think. Give me the whole of India, and in it goes. Now, the whole of China, and in that goes too. Plus India and China, give me Australia, and in the three go easily. And still Africa, my Africa, like Oliver Twist, asks for more. So we will put in Europe. In it all goes, and even then I have what I believe the Vanderbilts call marginal millions. And yet you hear people speaking as if when you were in Central Africa you could live the life of a sort of week-end, and just run out to see your friends the Joneses or the Robinsons."

"It takes a long, strong climb to reach success."

"Yes, and the only way to reach it is by keeping on the level."—Hous-ton Post.

"How did your car get smashed up that way?" asked a native.

"We were on pleasure beat," sobbed the truthful joyrider.—Buffalo Express.

Why Britain is at War

The Causes and the Issues, in Brief Form, from the Diplomatic Correspondence and Speeches of Ministers

(BY SIR EDWARD COOK)

It was a reflection of the first of political philosophers that disturbances in States, though they may arise on trifling occasions, do not involve trifling issues. The present world-wide war started from the case of Serbia, but involved even from the start, much larger issues. If only a dispute between Serbia and Austria-Hungary had been in question, Britain, as Sir Edward Grey repeatedly stated, would have had no concern in the affair. But since, as we shall see, this dispute was bound to have ulterior consequences, it is necessary to understand what the dispute was about.

Serbia is a small, but very ancient, kingdom in the Balkan peninsula. It obtained considerable accession of territory as the result of the recent wars in the Balkans, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and then the war among the Balkan States themselves. The Serbian people are akin, in race and religion, to the Slavs, of which race Russia is the predominant power, and to which race also many of the subjects of Austria-Hungary belong. On June 28, 1914, "the crime at Sarajevo" was committed, namely the murder of the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary and his consort in the capital of Bosnia. That province, once a part of the ancient Serbian kingdom, had fallen into the possession of the Turks; the administration of it had been given to Austria, by the Berlin Treaty after the Russo-Turkish war, in 1878; and in 1908 Austria had annexed it. The Austrian government alleged (but has not proved) that the crime of Sarajevo was a "culminating point" in a "revulsive movement" on the part of the Serbian government "with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy." On July 23 the Austrian government addressed an ultimatum to Serbia. Austria had been "left a perfectly free hand" by Germany. It was admitted by Sir Edward Grey that "one naturally sympathized with many of the requirements of the ultimatum," and that "the murder of the heir-apparent and some of the circumstances respecting Serbia quoted in the (Austrian) note aroused sympathy with Austria." Russia also admitted that "the demands were reasonable enough in some cases." But there were two features in the Austrian ultimatum which caused alarm and regret to those who desired to see the peace of Europe maintained. The first was the inclusion of a time-limit, so short (forty-eight hours) as to leave diplomatic action little time to avert war. The second was that what Austria demanded within 48 hours was not a reply but the reply dictated by Austria. "I had never before seen," said Sir Edward, "one state address to another independent state a document of so formidable a character." The German foreign secretary "admitted that the Serbian government could not swallow certain of the demands of the ultimatum."

Sir Edward Grey advised Serbia to go to the furthest possible point in meeting those demands, and similar advice was given to her by France and Russia. The Serbian government replied, within the appointed time, conceding the greater part of the Austrian demands. The conceded demands were of a very stringent character. The Serbian reply "involved," said Sir Edward Grey, "the greatest humiliation that had ever been asked of a country, under duress. Nevertheless, Austria refused to accept the reply, and declared war against Serbia July 28. The part of the Austrian demands which Serbia had felt unable to concede touched her very existence as an independent state, and with regard to these matters she offered to submit them to The Hague Tribunal. The fact that Austria, while receiving satisfaction on the other points, made the refusal of the latter points a casus belli—raised questions of her ultimate intentions. "The real question," said the Russian foreign minister, "was whether Austria was a crush Serbia and to reduce her to the status of a vassal, or whether she was to leave Serbia a free and independent state."

It had been recognized from the first that the case of Serbia could not be isolated. The aggression upon Serbia by Austria (with the previous consent of Germany) was bound to involve other powers.

The German government did indeed protest to Sir Edward Grey that "the question at issue was one for settlement between Serbia and Austria alone," but every body else knew that it could not be so, and the German government, as we shall see presently, seem to have known this also. The relations between Austria and Russia had already been strained by the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Aggression by Austria upon Serbia was certain to be regarded by Russia with the utmost alarm and indignation. During the Balkan crisis the Russian foreign minister "had made it clear to the Austrian government that war with Russia must inevitably follow an Austrian attack on Serbia. It was clear that Austrian domination of Serbia was as intolerable for Russia as the dependence of the Netherlands on Germany would be to Great Britain." "It must be obvious," said Sir Edward Grey in the house of commons July 27, "to any person who reflects upon the situation that the moment the dispute ceases to be one between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and becomes one in which another great power is involved, it can but end in the greatest catastrophe that has ever befallen the continent of Europe at one blow; no one can say what would be the limit of the issues that might be raised by such a conflict." War between Russia and Austria, in a cause wherein Germany had supported the latter must involve Germany as her ally, and France would be drawn in as the ally of Russia. The action of Austria and Germany in the case of Serbia was thus likely to challenge a European war. England and France and Russia saw this. Italy the ally of Austria and Germany, saw it also. When the general war was breaking out, the Italian government, being asked to state its intentions, replied: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result,

had, in the words of the German ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral." "We were fully conscious," said the German government itself, "that a possible warlike procedure by Austria-Hungary against Serbia might bring Russia upon the scene and so involve us in war in accordance with our duties as Allies." "As far Germany," said the German ambassador at Vienna to the British, "she knew very well what she was about in backing up Austria-Hungary in this matter."

Foreseeing all this, Sir Edward Grey, whose efforts during the recent Balkan wars had won for him the title of the Peacemaker of Europe, was early in the field with proposals for averting war, and the British government persisted to the very last moment of the last hour in that great and beneficent but unappreciated purpose" (Mr. Asquith).

Already on July 20, having received an inkling of what was on foot, Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German ambassador of the importance, if the peace of Europe was to be preserved, of Austria "keeping her demand within reasonable limits." The suggestion was not adopted. The German foreign secretary "considered it inadvisable that the Austro-Hungarian government should be approached by the German government on the matter" (July 22). The Austrian ultimatum, which the same minister "admitted that the Serbian government could not swallow," was despatched on the following day.

On July 23, having heard from the Austrian ambassador an outline of what the Austrian note contained, Sir Edward Grey pressed upon him, as also upon the German government, the desirability of persuading the Austrian government to extend its time-limit. The Russian government took the same line. The German ambassador was instructed to "pass on" Sir Edward Grey's suggestion, but the German foreign secretary said that "there would be delay and difficulty in getting time-limit extended," adding, "quite freely, that the Austro-Hungarian government wished to give the Serbians a lesson and meant to take military action."

On July 24, having received the text of the Austrian ultimatum, and foreseeing that if Austria attacked Serbia, Russia would mobilize, Sir Edward Grey proposed that "Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain, who had no direct interests in Serbia, should act together for the sake of peace, and stimulate in Vienna and St. Petersburg." "In the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening," he said to the German ambassador, "to get Austria not to precipitate military action and so gain more time. But none of us could influence Austria in this direction unless Germany would propose and participate in such action at Vienna." France was favorable to this plan. So was Italy. Russia was "quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany and Italy." Having thus received assurances that, if only Germany agreed, his plan might be efficacious, Sir Edward Grey on July 26 formally invited the governments of France, Germany and Italy to instruct their several ambassadors to confer with him "for the purpose of discovering an issue which would prevent complications." The invitation was accepted by France and Italy. The German foreign secretary "could not fall in with the suggestion, desirous though he was to co-operate for the maintenance of peace" (July 27).

Sir Edward Grey thereupon saw the German ambassador (July 27) and promised "as long as Germany would work to keep the peace I would keep closely in touch. I repeated that after the Serbian reply it was at Vienna that some moderation must be urged." On the following day (July 28) Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.

As the German government was understood to have accepted "in principle," the idea of mediation by the four powers between Austria and Russia, it was proposed "that the German secretary of state should suggest lines on which this principle should be applied." The German government made no suggestion of the kind.

Sir Edward Grey's scheme had temporarily been in abeyance, as the Russian government had offered to discuss matters with the Austrian government direct. This offer was declined by Austria (July 28).

Sir Edward Grey next appealed to the German chancellor. "If he can induce Austria to satisfy Russia and to abstain from going so far as to come into collision with her, we shall all join in deep gratitude to his excellency for having saved the peace of Europe" (July 29). The Italian government had simultaneously appealed to Germany in a like sense.

On that same day the German government made certain proposals to Great Britain to which we shall come presently and which the prime minister afterwards characterized as "infamous." But so persistent was the British government in pursuit of peace that Sir Edward Grey in declining the proposals used language of great restraint (July 30), and accompanied his refusal by yet another "most earnest" appeal to the German chancellor: "The one way of maintaining the good relations between England and Germany is that they should continue to work together to preserve the peace of Europe; if we succeed in this object, the mutual relations of Germany and England will, I believe, be improved and strengthened. For that object his majesty's government will work in that way with all sincerity and good-will. And I will say this: If the peace of Europe can be preserved, and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavor will be to promote some arrangement to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by

France, Russia and ourselves, jointly or separately."

On the following day (July 31) Sir Edward Grey gave proof of his sincerity and made a further effort for peace. "I said to German ambassador this morning that if Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace, and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it. I said to the ambassador that I would go the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his majesty's government would have nothing more to do with the consequences." In order not to leave this promise in the region of generalities, Sir Edward Grey threw out a particular suggestion. "The stumbling-block hitherto has been Austrian mistrust of Serbian assurances, and Russian mistrust of Austrian intentions with regard to the independence and integrity of Serbia. If Germany would sound Vienna, Sir Edward would sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria to undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction for her demands on Serbia provided they did not impair Serbian sovereignty and the integrity of Serbian territory. That Russia was ready to accept such a solution is clear from a peace-formula which her government had drawn up in concert with Sir Edward Grey. Everything turned on Germany. On that day she sent an ultimatum to Russia."

In the early morning of August 1 (3.30 a.m.) the King of England and his ministers made a last attempt to secure peace. The king telegraphed a personal message to the Tsar. In the the king first sent the text of a communication from the German government. The Tsar had previously requested the German emperor to mediate between Russia and Austria, and had "given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that Russian troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued." The German government in its communication stated that the emperor was desirous to mediate and complained that such mediation was frustrated by the Russian mobilization. King George went on to say that he was "most anxious not to miss any possibility of avoiding the terrible calamity which threatens the world; he appealed to the Tsar to remove any misapprehension which might have occurred; he professed his good offices 'to assist in reopening the interrupted conversations between the powers concerned.' The Tsar replied on the same day. "I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not the German ambassador stated this afternoon—presented a note to my government declaring war."

(To be Continued).

British Versus German Gun-Makers

This war ought among other things, to decide which is the better system of manufacturing big guns, says a naval expert writing in an English journal. In the British navy they are manufactured on the wire-wound system, which originated in 1850 in America; although it was not until 1892 that the Armstrong firm, after a previous trial, made such a success with it as led to its adoption by the government. In Germany, the built-up principle is still favored.

The method of winding wire on to the barrel of the gun gives better circumferential strength than can be obtained for the same weight with hoops; while the strain upon the wire and therefore the support to the barrel can be regulated to the smallest extent. On the other hand, the Germans claim that their system of solid built guns makes for longitudinal or girder strength, and resist the tendency to bend. Their guns are made in sections or hoops which are blocked or welded together.

Incidentally, it may be said, that this is a question of manufacture, as the various parts can be made at the same time and their fitting together does not take long; whereas the winding of many miles of steel wire round the inner tube of a British gun cannot be done so quickly. A battleship with eight big guns, for instance, has been known to take no less than 1,000 miles of wire to round them altogether.

One important advantage of wire-wound guns is that a new inner tube may be fitted over and over again, so that a weapon becoming worn after a certain amount of use may be given a new lease of life by the re-lining process.

French Soldiers' Bill of Fare

Here is the daily bill of fare of the French private soldier in the field: Vegetable soup made from an ounce and a half of mixed vegetables. Army biscuits, twenty ounces. Rice or beans, seven ounces. Fresh meat, sixteen ounces, or canned meat, 12 ounces. Coffee, three-fourths of an ounce. Sugar, one ounce.

Or a total food allowance of nearly three pounds a day. As extras the private soldier receives from time to time supplies of fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots and cabbage, and occasionally wine. The supply of extras is uncertain, depending wholly on the ability of the commissary department to purchase such supplies on the march.

Every soldier in the field carries in his knapsack one day's ration for emergency use. These rations consist of ten ounces of army biscuit, ten ounces of canned meat, one ounce of condensed soup, two ounces of coffee, and three ounces of sugar.

Humblebug

It is not generally known that this word, long so much in vogue, is of Scottish origin. There was in olden times a race called Bogue or Bog of that ilk in Berwickshire. A daughter of the family married a man of hume, in process of time, by default of male issue, the Bogue estate devolved on one George Hume, who was called popularly "Hume o' the Bogue," or rather, "Hum o' the Bug."

He was inclined to the marvelous, and had a vast inclination to exalt himself, his wife, family, brother and all his ancestors on both sides. His tales, however, did not pass current, and at last, when anyone made an extraordinary statement in the neighborhood, the hearer would shrug up his shoulders, and style it "a hum o' the bug." This was a humorous expression, and the word soon spread over the whole kingdom.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Beuthe's

Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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LARGE WORKS COMPLETED

Recapitulation of Work in the C.P.R. During the Present Year.

In spite of the depression from which all interests suffered more or less, even before the war broke out, it may be interesting to recapitulate the outstanding features of the work the C.P.R. did during the present year from January up to date on its whole system.

At McAdam Junction the C.P.R. recently completed a new machine and erecting shop, and added over one mile of new storage tracks to their yard at McAdam Junction; a fireproof elevator with a capacity for 1,000,000 bushels with an up-to-date power plant was completed this summer at West St. John, not to speak of great improvements to the terminal facilities. The improvements at the passenger and freight terminals at the Windsor station are marked by bulk and efficiency. The train shed, which is just completed, is one of the largest of the most modern types now in use. At the same time the improvements at Place Viger, which have been in hand for three years, are now completed. These, in their entirety, of station, hotel and trackage, cost nearly \$5,000,000.

The union station at Quebec has been commenced. There was the double track bridge at Lachine which cost nearly \$3,000,000; the new Lake Shore Line which was opened for traffic in June; the new station and viaduct at Toronto which are only held up temporarily; the extension of the Kippewa Branch line 10 miles in a northerly direction; a 30-mile extension from Expanse to a junction with the Weyburn-Sterling branch of the C.P.R., and which will be completed this fall; the line between Swift Current and Empress, a distance of 112 miles, and which will be completed this year; the main line cut off from Swift Current to Basano of which 150 miles are completed; the 78 miles of the C.P.R. branch from Lacombe to Kerrobert, a new extension; the operation of the Alberta-Central Railway to Lohrner, a distance of 65 miles from Red Deer; the great tunnel at Roger's Pass, and of which one mile of the pioneer tunnel had been completed; the C.P.R. depot and terminal offices at Vancouver; the Kootenay Central which is now open for traffic, from Golden, 41 miles south. Work on this road is being pushed vigorously on the line to join up Golden and Colvill; the opening of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo line from Parksville Junction to Courtenay.

The C.P.R. is interested in the Kettle Valley Railway, and in connection with the same it is building a line from Midway to Penticton—a distance of 134 miles, 76 of which are already open for traffic. A line from Penticton to Osprey, 41 miles in length, has been completed, and work has been commenced on a new line between Osprey Lake and Princeton. The Kettle Valley Railway is also building a line 54 miles in length between Hope and Otter Summit. A part of the track has already been laid.

In addition to all this, which is merely hinted at, and which is a record of eight months, the C.P.R. has continued its policy of double tracking all the way through.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Bear That Got Away

Your true hunter reckons not the hardships of the trail. He welcomes them. They increase his joy. Even disappointments have a certain fascination.

He tells you with great gusto of the deer he didn't kill, and includes the incident in the story he sends to his favorite outdoor magazine. Consider the following paragraph, taken from an account of a bear hunt:

"While putting the dogs into the brush at the bottom of a gulch, something attracted my attention up the mountain side on the rocks. I looked up and beheld a fine little brown bear gazing down upon us. I threw my gun to his shoulder and fired, but an instant later, for just as he pulled the trigger he dropped out of sight behind the rocks. The dogs saw him, however, and the chase was on. Mr. Bear turned into the brush and down the gulch he came, with both dogs close at his heels. Close to the Rancher they crashed through the thick undergrowth—so thick that it was difficult to determine which was bear and which was dog. The Rancher got in several shots, but with no effect. Down the mountain we ran, dogs and bear in the lead, everybody yelling to encourage the dogs and in the hope of scaring the bear up a tree. Breathless and weary, we finally got to the dogs who were lying down under a tree, 'all in' and no bear in sight. His pace had been too hot for our unhardened pups and he had escaped." (Now hear the conclusion of the matter.) "It was the Rancher's first bear and he was much disappointed not to get him. We were all agreed that it was the best sport that we had had in a long time, hence were pretty well satisfied."

It was the Rancher's first bear, even though it escaped. There spoke the true hunter.

A clergyman visiting a school, and trying to illustrate the meaning of the following question:

"Supposing one of you stole a piece of sugar and put it in your mouth, and some one came in—what would happen?"

"I'd get a thrashing," piped a small voice.

"Yes, but your face would become red, wouldn't it? What would make it do that?"

"Trying to swallow the sugar quick, sir."

Buttons—Get up! Get up! The hotel's a-fire!

Scottish Gentleman—Right jaddie; but if I do, mind ye, I'll no pay for the bed!—Answers.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; delirium, indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a run down condition, and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines but to no avail until I began Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the time I began the Pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself today with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Little Stretched

While visiting a nephew in London, Uncle Hayseed stopped in front of a "movie" theatre poster on which were displayed pictures of lions, tigers, elephants and other African wild animals.

"Great guns, Henry!" he said to his nephew, "I'm mighty glad to leave town Saturday afternoon."

"Why are you so anxious to get away?" asked the nephew.

Pointing to the poster on the wall Uncle Hayseed read aloud the words: "To be released on Monday."

Nothing as Good For Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

The Bad Boy's Stratagem

The worst boy in the school was always in trouble and was the terror of the school mistress. "What you ought to do," said Mrs. Bardon to the teacher, "is to treat him with more consideration—punish him with kindness, you know. Send him to my house, and I'll try the effect of my system upon him." In due time little Walter put in an appearance at the house of Mrs. Bardon—at least, a bright looking boy appeared upon the scene. Mrs. Bardon showed him round the garden, interested him with pretty pictures, played lively music, and then sat him down to a good feast. "My dear," she asked eventually, "were you not extremely unhappy when you stood in the corner before all your classmates for punishment?"

"Please, m'm," answered the boy, "it wasn't me you saw in the corner—it was Walter."

"But aren't you Walter, my dear?"

"No, m'm, I'm Freddie! Walter gave me some cigarette pictures to come here and listen to you."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Improvement of Highways

Of a total sum of \$1,200,000, voted by the Saskatchewan government for highways improvements, \$1,002,685.84 was spent on the roads during the year ending April 30, 1914, according to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Highways Commission tabled in the house a few days ago. Of this sum \$507,517.02 was spent on road improvement direct and \$495,168.82 was spent by municipalities under commission regulations. For steel bridges and concrete abutments there was a vote of \$300,000, the total sum spent on this class of construction being \$337,483.18.

Corns, Warts, Bunions

removed for all time and without pain, by applying Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor. Contains no acids, never burns, always cures, promptly and effectively. Use only "Putnam's."

Dinah (employed as waitress)—

Yes, mum, I am a-leavin' dis place tomorrow.

Mistress—Why, Dinah, whatever can have displeased you with your position? Haven't I been treating you well?

Dinah—Oh, yes, indeed you have, mum, but to tell de truth, in dis house dey am too much shittin' ob de dishes for de fewness of de vittles.

Dr. A.—Why do you always make such particular inquiries as to what your patients eat? Does that assist you in your diagnosis?

Dr. B.—Not that, but it enables me to ascertain their social position and arrange my fees accordingly.

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Stimulin. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy of Stimulin in the treatment of typhoid fever. It is now being used by the medical corps of the Canadian army. It is a more vital than Indian insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BURLINGTON, ILL.

SOLDIERS AT VALCARTIER

THE CANTEN IS THE CENTRE OF MUCH INTEREST

Canadian Troops Have Healthy Appetites, and Supplement the Regular Rations Supplied by the Government by Purchases at the Camp Canteen.

It resembles an exhibition booth—the Valcartier Canteen—with its drop sides, plain pine counters and sometimes disreputable appearance, but to Canada's "Tommys" in training to make the first overseas contingent it holds within its flimsy confines most of the things that are dear to the palates of lousy men. Thither he betakes himself after a hard round of work. He lines up two, three and often four deep and taxes to the utmost the dexterity and agility of the "bartenders." The inevitable "pop" is consumed at once and the cigarettes and tobacco broken into; then begins the triumphant march with other purchased treasures to the seclusion of his tent. A vast contentment like unto that in the face of a hungry urchin who surveys an unguaranteed jam pot, shines from his smiling countenance. He is only a boy, for all his stature, and life is complete for the day, whether he purchased all for himself or was an accredited agent for his bunk mates.

As Valcartier preparation ground is different from any other camp in Canada's history so is its canteen different. Evolution is taking place in Canada's militia there, and evolution has already produced a new order of camp canteen. The people of Canada do not understand Valcartier camp. They would have to see it—get a permit and wander through the lines to do that. Even though the Canadian Northern, on their through line to the training grounds, have declared a rate that is very low, it will be possible for most Canadians to even think of inspecting the great camp, the like of which it is to be hoped we will never again have in Canada. Without the personal, unimpeded visit, imagination only remains to clothe the skeleton of the news despatches.

The individual soldier on the ground fails to realize the extent of the machine of which he constitutes one unit. He has neither the time nor opportunity to go over it properly. He compares notes with his near companion and that is about all he can do. There are, according to the Army service men, who handle the supplies, more than thirty-three thousand men in tents. Here is no meadow with a few patches of white canvas. It is a city. And it presents all the problems of a city. It has to have its sewerage system, its waterworks system, its electric lighting system, and last but not by any means least, its health system, for it is essential that its population of all able-bodied men be maintained in robust health to take up the weapons of warfare on the battlefields of the greatest conflict in history. The government have installed these and provided the tents, the equipment, the clothing of these citizens. The only big factor remaining is the canteen.

Military genius—soldiers sometimes describe it in other terms—has averaged the appetite of our fighting men. Each man gets so much meat and potatoes, so much bread and biscuits, so much jam, so much cheese, so much coffee, so much tea. The government says the portions are ample to sustain health and energy. The trouble seems to be here that our men do not appear to be averagable. They come from widely-separated localities and many of them quite fail to appreciate the wisdom of the officers who have decided their meals. So, after parade, or a session at the rifle putts, they stampede to the canteen. And how they do buy!

Although it was not so interpreted at the time, when Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes abolished the wet canteen, he introduced the camp grocery store. When the first of these booths opened for business there was "pop," smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. The theory was that when soldiers came in from drill they would be glad to purchase something to drink other than water and that they would like to have a little tobacco in various forms when they were at ease. They did. But that little was not enough. The invigorating mountain air of the Laurentian country developed appetites which refused to be satisfied with less than the foodstuffs one buys ordinarily at the corner grocery at home. The soldiers persisted. They would come to the canteen in their particular section of the camp, and, lining up, would commence:

Have you got any chocolate?
Have you got any biscuits?
Have you got any canned goods?
Have you got any condensed milk?
Have you got any cheese?
When the "bartender" shook his head in negation to each of these queries a murmur would grow into the general question:

What kind of a place do these people think they are running, anyway?

As permits for canteen increased the new proprietors commenced, to study the needs of their customers, precisely as those in the little store in town or city study the requirements of the buyers at their counters. Small consignments of groceries were ordered to feel out the market, and the camp grocery store began to sprout. One man, who had gone early to the camp to write a syndicate story of development there, saw his opportunity and straightway gave up the newspaper field for the grocery business. The other day he paid a visit to one of the biggest wholesalers in Quebec City, his purpose was to complain of the delay in getting his rather large shipments through. The wholesaler advised shipping by freight. That meant a carload. This new camp grocer ordered the carload and the stuff he demanded of the big city dealer would have constituted an education to the ordinary city grocer. He ordered canned goods of many varieties, pickles, catsup, jams, condensed milk, cheese, chocolate, coffee in tins, rough shoe, blackening, tobacco in tins by the case, biscuits in tin caddies by the case, cases of pork and beans—and so on. He also wanted combs, shaving brushes and several other articles a long way removed from the conception of the ordinary grocery trade. A carload! He got it. In another seven days he was ordering from the same man at the rate of three cars a week. He was giving orders for chocolate goods that excited the admiration of the manufacturer.

And he is only one. There are some thirty odd grocers at the camp now, and the men who run the various booths are looking for men to handle the crowds who had some previous grocery experience.

Why, soldiers purchase pounds of tobacco and several boxes of cigarettes at one time! It is a common sight to see "Tommy" going away from the canteen to his own "lines" with a caddy of biscuits under his arm. Another will have a few jars of jam. Another some canned tomatoes, or peas, or corn—maybe all three—with some condensed milk. Nobody pays any particular attention. And, despite all this the soldiers have been buying "pop" in such large quantities as to make it impossible for the manufacturers to meet the demands made upon them. They say they have not enough bottles to serve Valcartier camp.

But, let no one think the government are neglecting to give their men food. Something more than eleven thousand dollars' worth of supplies a day are being brought in over the Canadian Northern Railway direct to the camp. The men's private shopping is provoked by the healthy mountain air north of the beautiful old citadel city. What they buy is all extra, and means an added load on the big camp. The road has done, and is doing, everything possible to get the goods in for all. Miles of new sidings have been laid down and are still being laid down, and all possible equipment that can be used on the trackage is being utilized. The hoot of the locomotive is hardly ever lacking day or night. One train after another comes. The cars are distributed and the empties rolled out to prepare for more. There appears to be no end to the chaos. If the Canadian Northern Railway had not been ready for some time like it the chaos would have been easy to imagine.

But the railway met the emergency. Thirty-three thousand men are getting their ordinary rations and their groceries extra. The railway men, from general superintendent down to the lowest C.N.R. brakeman, are doing their full duty by company and country. They have all been called upon to work long hours and have responded that the men who have been called to arms should not suffer from any failure on their part. It is their contribution to the cause of the empire, and though they will probably not be remembered after the camp has closed, everyone of them will experience the satisfaction of duty well done whenever they ponder over the problem solved at Valcartier and the feeding of Canada's "Tommy Atkins."

And, when the contingents have gone a grateful feeling should survive in Canada because the Valcartier canteen handed out sensible goods only to our citizen soldiery.

Pills of Attested Value.—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills are the result of careful study of the properties of certain roots and herbs, and the action of such as sedatives and laxatives on the digestive apparatus. The success of the compounders have met with attests the value of their work. These pills have been recognized for many years as the best cleansers of the system that can be got. Their excellence was recognized from the first, and they grow more popular daily.

"Yes, I may say I have an ideal husband."

"An Appolo for looks, a Chesterfield for manners," rhapsodized the girl.

"Those things don't count in husbands, my dear. Mine stays fairly sober and brings most of his salary home."—Pittsburg Post.

"I thought you had thrown Arthur over."

"I did, but you know how a girl throws."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TOBACCO HABIT

EASILY CONQUERED

A New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily and completely banished in three days with delightful benefit. The author, Edward J. Woods, 280 A, Station E, New York City, will mail his book free on request.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many nervous benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

Shipowners Ask Protection

The government have been in communication with the imperial government with respect to the measures taken for the safeguarding and insurance of merchant shipping under the British flag.

It is learned that difficulties have arisen between shippers and shipowners in consequence of the view of the latter to insert in bills of lading a clause to cover obligations, which they undertake as to any voyages under the war risks insurance scheme, to call at a port in the United Kingdom for information, instruction or advice from the Admiralty or some other department of the government before proceeding on the final stage of the voyage.

The clause in question covers the cargo equally with the ship, and does not prejudice the shipper's interests, and the government hopes no further objection will be made to its insertion.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Soubret—Ravenyelp thinks a great deal of the President.

Comedian—Yes; the President did him the best turn anyone can possibly do an actor.

Soubret—What was it?

Comedian—Gave him an audience.

Judge.

Mrs. Whittler—What delightful manners your daughter has!

Mrs. Siler—(proudly)—Yes. You see she has been away from home so much.



THE STANDARD ARTICLE SOLD EVERYWHERE REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

THE KAISER'S DESPAIR

Realizing That the End is Near, He Makes His Will

(From Our Special Correspondent in Berlin)

It is rumored in Germany that the emperor now realizes that his number is up, and is accordingly making his will, revoking all wills made heretofore.

The will is said to read as follows:

Queen Anne

and the Mail Order Catalog

are matters of past history with us. We are up-to-date and replete in every department, with everything you require for immediate and Christmas use. Inspect the special display we are going to make for the week commencing Wednesday, November 25th.

Be Loyal To Your Own Community
Hoping to See You

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, Representative

Lodge: Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

T. BAIRD, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE
No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

J. N. JOHNSTONE, N. G.
W. O. TORGEON, SECRETARY

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; P. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall. Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. H. F. Richardson, President; Mrs. W. F. Jeanjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Howes, Secretary; Mrs. D. C. Jones Treasurer.

Imperial Hotel

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Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Support Your Own Community
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The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00; Exchange must be added to cheques.

NEUTRALS AND NORTH SEA

THE neutral countries of Europe have been taking exception to the manner in which the North Sea has been mined by Great Britain, and an Amsterdam paper suggests a conference of the neutral nations of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the United States in order to discuss the question of keeping the North Sea open to neutral traffic.

There is no question as to the amount of hardship imposed on the neutrals on account of the mining of the North Sea by the British, and it must tell considerably on the food supplies of the non-belligerent nations of Europe as well as on the trade of the United States.

As to whether Great Britain would be able to act upon any suggestion of an open sea that could be made is another matter, although there is no question of her having mined the North Sea against her better inclinations. The mining of the North Sea was carried out simply as a means of cutting off the Germans from the High Seas and preventing her laying mines in different parts, the coast of Ireland, for instance, the German ships being under neutral flags meanwhile. Germany was the first to sow the mine on the waters, and in self-defence Great Britain had to reluctantly follow suit.

It seems hardly possible that any great change will be made in this way until there has been a decisive naval battle, and the sooner that takes place the sooner the tension all round will be lessened.

U. S. OPINION AND GERMANY

NOTWITHSTANDING the large amount of missionary work that has been done in one way and another by Germany, and her supporters during the war to enlist the sympathy of the United States, that country still keeps her support on the side of the British Empire and her allies. Indeed it would seem as though the greater the Titanic effort, the greater the leaning of the States to her first choice.

As to why this is there is no doubt. The Americans from the first have assumed the critical attitude in regard to the whole affair, and they have judged the struggle from the moral standpoint.

War, in the first instance, is repellant to a people who are given to the cause of peace, and war being entered into between two nations with whom they are neutral, they will naturally judge the combatants from standpoints of conduct during the struggle. And it is from this observation that America has seen just where Germany stands in regard to her many professions of civilization. The American outlook is equally inclusive of the Universe, by which is meant that they regard the present struggle not only in relation to the combatants, but to mankind generally, who must feel the recoil of the whole business, and when the war is over, the civilized nations will have to come more or less, under the moral domination of the winners in the war.

A win for Germany would mean a marked change in the trend of thought all over the globe. We should be faced with the conquering idea of military autocracy to which every other instinct would have to bend. The effect would be on the United States no less than the other nations of the world, and the manner in which Germany has conducted her campaign down to the present has shown the world as nothing else can, that in regard to social and democratic freedom, her thoughts are not our thoughts.

IMMIGRATION AND THE WAR

A noted writer in the United States, Mr. James Oliver Curwood, has given it as his opinion that after the war in Europe there will be a tremendous immigration from Europe to Canada. As support to his statement he says that after the Franco-Prussian war there were two hundred thousand Germans settled in the United States, who practically made the states of Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa.

And these from Germany when she emerged from the war victorious.

There is little possibility of doubting the assertion of Mr. Curwood, as the increased taxation involved in any country after a heavy war expenditure must necessarily drive a great part of the working population to seek some other sphere for their activities where they will have a greater chance of recuperating their financial position and building up something approaching a competency.

The amount of people concerned in the present struggle is far greater than ever before, and it is likely that there will, in proportion, be greater dissatisfaction with the conditions. The people will very likely migrate, and they will turn westward. Canada and South America will be the places to where great numbers of them will go, and the first choice will lay with Canada.

The influx will present a problem to be grappled with in this country, but if it is handled well, it will mean that this country will jump to a position second to none among the countries of the world.

GERMAN PREPAREDNESS

DURING the past few weeks readers of the daily papers have been regaled with information from unauthoritative sources that the German army is wearing down either in one way or another. At one time the cry was that the German commissariat was faulty, the soldiers had not sufficient to eat, and they were generally in a famished, half starved condition, and glad to be taken prisoners.

Now the story is to the effect that the guns and ammunition of the enemy is giving out. An insufficient supply of guns is causing the old ones to be used too much with the result that they are getting worn down and inaccurate in firing. Letters are also purported to have been found on German prisoners telling them to husband their ammunition.

It is hardly likely that stories such as these have much, if any, truth in connection with them. Germany has entered this war with a firm determination to win. She has prepared for this war in a manner that left the other combatants far behind, as the first few weeks of the war demonstrated. The German people are no more looking forward to final defeat than we are and if this spirit pervades the country it is certain that it is based on some tangible facts, of which guns and ammunition are certainly a part. The war is going to be pursued by our enemies with a vigor that will be equal to ours, and she will put every effort forth to accomplish her aim. She may eventually find herself short stocked by reason of the loss of her overseas commerce, but it is more than likely that that time is some way ahead.

Branding of Dairy Butter

The Dairy Industry Act 1914 came into force on Sept. 1st and it provides that when dairy butter is put up in blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper, the paper shall be printed or branded with the words "Dairy Butter" in letters at least one quarter inch square in addition to any other wording that the butter maker may desire to use. Butter in rolls, crocks or tubs is not required to be branded. The exact wording of the sections of the Regulations that deal with this matter of the branding of dairy butter reads as follows:

"No person shall cut or pack dairy butter into blocks, squares or prints and wrap such blocks, squares or prints in parchment paper unless the said parchment paper is printed or branded with the words 'dairy butter.'"

"No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale:

(e) Any dairy butter packed in boxes similar to those used for the packing of creamery butter unless such packages are branded "Dairy butter."

(f) Any dairy butter packed, moulded or cut into blocks, squares or prints and wrapped in parchment paper unless such parchment paper is branded "Dairy butter."

The Times office has a supply of butter paper and can turn out the work as cheaply as it can be obtained at any point in the west. Leave your order and thus conform with the law of the land.

Hockey Boots—Ladies, Men's Boy's. Prices right—at Spooner's

The city of Edmonton has now a gas well with a daily capacity of 9,350,000 cubic feet per day. The flow was obtained at a depth of 2340 feet at Viking, a point not far from Edmonton.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

The Dinner War Map

Enthusiast (explaining the situation)—"Let's this 'ere meat axe be the Russians a-comin' in on the east; the carvin' knife's the Frenchies along 'ere; our boys is the mustard pot; and 'ere's the Germans—this 'ere plate o' tripe." —Punch.

ASK
ELVES BROS.
Vulcan

TO SHOW YOU A COPY OF THE

\$10.000.00
ROBIN HOOD
COOK BOOK

THIS BOOK CAN BE SECURED

WITH COUPONS FOUND IN EVERY BAG OF

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

AND

ROBIN HOOD

ROLLED OATS

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

Shooting Match

Saturday, Nov. 21,

at 1 o'clock

AT VULCAN

50 TURKEYS

J. W. TURPIN

IN THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROBERT WARD, late of Loma, Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named William Robert Ward, who died on the 18th May, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned, administrator of his estate by 6th December 1914 a full statement duly verified, of their claims, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed, or which have been brought to its knowledge.

DATED this 4th day of November 1914.

THE TRUSTS & GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED,
8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta, Administrator.

Nov11t3

LOST—On Thursday, November 5th, in Vulcan, a leather wallet containing \$81, and a cheque for \$60. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Bank of Hamilton, George Sterrett. N114 Oct7t2

For information Regarding
VULCAN & DISTRICT
—WRITE THE
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE
VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

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Sales Made of Anything. Anywhere. Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially. For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R294.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Bk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

Marquis Municipality

The meetings of the council of the Municipality of Marquis are held the second Saturday in each month, at the McGregor School House at 10 a.m.

A. R. Bond, Chairman.

R. E. House, Secretary-Treasurer

M18t

G. M. CARSON, M. B.

Physician and Surgeon

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on

Left Shoulder. 3E

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.06
" No. 2	.97
" No. 3	.92
" No. 4	.86
" No. 5	.79
" No. 6	.74
Feed	.68
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.44
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.42
" No. 1 Feed	.40
" No. 2 Feed	.37
Barley, No. 2	.54
Barley, No. 3	.54
" No. 4	.52
Feed	.48
Flax No. 1, N. W.	.85
" No. 2 C.W.	.82
" No. 3 C.W.	.85
Eggs	.35
Butter	.26
Spring Chicken	.7
Pow	.5
Cattle, live	.54
Cows	.5
Dogs	.54
Dressed Hogs	.8
Ducks	.7
Turkeys	.30
Geese	.10

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

IN CHAMPION

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

OF EACH WEEK

NOTICE RE TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary-Treasurer for the Municipality of Marquis, No. 157, will be at the Vulcan Advocate office, next door to the Post Office, Vulcan, on the following Saturdays, October 17th, and 24th, and November 7th, 21st and 28th, 1914, from one o'clock to four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes.

R. E. HOUSE,

Secretary-Treasurer

Sleighs For The Children

Get Your Boy or Girl a sleigh and let them enjoy outdoor life

Many Styles from

90c.
Up.

Lindsay Hardware Co.
VULCAN, ALBERTA

We Always Carry

a large stock of harness and leather goods, horse blankets, rugs, pads, collars, gloves, whips.

Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, China, Fancy Glass Ware, etc.

And of our entire stock we shall make a special display for the

"Be Loyal To Your Own Community"

campaign commencing on
Wednesday, November 25

IRVING'S LTD.
VULCAN - ALBERTA

Increment Tax Act

Editor

Vulcan Advocate.

Dear Sir,—It is with very great reluctance that I write you again on the above subject, but the letter from Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie, which appears in your issue of November 11th, so positively contradicts the statements made by me in my letter to you of October 14th, last that the duty is laid upon me to maintain their correctness. In my said letter of October 14, I pointed out to you what I considered were misleading statements or omissions which appeared in an article published in your issue of September 30th last, and in doing so, I was under the impression that the fault was yours in incorrectly reporting the information supplied to you but the letter from Ballachey & MacKenzie now published convinces me that I did you wrong and I apologize. The fault was clearly that of your informants, Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie as is shown by their letter.

I am glad that Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie agree with me on one point, that the Act was no doubt designed to tax the speculator. It is an important point in considering the provisions of the Act and seems to have been lost sight of by Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie in their reasoning on the provision of the Act. They also admit (though reluctantly) that there are cases where a valuation of property to ascertain the first taxable value under the Act is unnecessary. I shall therefore pass on to deal with the points on which we differ.

1. My statement that section 3, sub-section (3) which exempts land under 40 acres of which at least 10% was under cultivation and actually and bona fide used by the transferor for agricultural purposes for 12 months immediately preceding the transaction which results in the making of the transfer, includes land leased to a tenant is challenged on the ground that the words of the section "limit the use to the transferor himself." If such was the intention it would

have been a simple matter for the legislature to have inserted the word "personally" and so limited the use, but in construing Statutes, Courts of Law give the fullest meaning which the words used will admit but will not read into a section what is not there. Is the land not used by the transferor for agricultural purposes if leased for that purpose? On the same analogy, if I rent a building as a dwelling house, do I not use it as a dwelling house through my tenant? If I rented it as a store I would not be using it as a dwelling house but as a store. In the same way land leased to a tenant for agricultural purposes is used for that purpose by the transferor through his tenant and the section does not demand personal use. I therefore maintain that my reading of the section is the natural and correct one.

2. My next point to which Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie take exception is that the sub-section 1, section 4 applies only to transactions entered into before the passing of the Act and that therefore the necessity for a valuation arises only where interest has been created (in other words when the land has been sold) before the passing of the Act.

Without any reason assigned, Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie say that is wrong, presumably just because they say so. I will quote the essential parts of the section.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the first taxable value for the purpose of this Act, in respect of any interest in land created before the passing thereof, the last value for the purposes of this Act shall be deemed to be, etc., etc."

Sub-section D, "And provided further that if within one year from the passing of this Act, the owner of any land not within the limits of an incorporated city, town or village, makes it appear to the registrar that at the time of the passing of this Act, the value of such land exceeded \$15.00 per acre, the registrar shall cause the value of such land to be ascertained and the value certified by him shall be deemed to be the value for the purposes of this sub-section."

Sub section D above quoted is

part of section 4, and section 4 expressly deals with interests created before the passing of the Act and it is therefore evident that when land has been sold by agreement for sale prior to the Act, the owner has the privilege of having the value ascertained, so that when the transfer is registered after the passing of the Act, the first value will be the value so ascertained and the tax payable only on the increase above such value. I therefore again repeat that I am right on this point and deny that the Act says that all lands not in a city, town, etc., can be valued and have the valuation established for the purposes of the Act. There is no such provision in the Act and the sub-section "D" which provides for valuation refers only to interests created before the passing of the Act as I have said before. If the act contained any such provision, by obtaining a valuation, owners of land who come under the provisions of the Act might evade the tax to a large extent and so nullify the purposes of the Act.

3. Again I am said to be wrong in my interpretation of sub-section 2, section 4, because I stated that this applies to sales after the passing of the Act. The sub-section says: "For the purpose of ascertaining the first taxable value of any interest, created after the passing of the Act, the last value shall be taken to be the value ascertained at the date of the creation of the interest if any or if no value was then ascertained, the last value shall be taken to be zero."

Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie are of opinion that this sub-section applies to patents from the Crown obtained after the passing of the Act. I confess that I fail to understand what the Act has to do with patents from the Crown. There is no tax payable on the registration of a patent but only on the registration of a transfer. If a patent is issued after the passing of the Act then on the registration of the first transfer (as no previous value would in that case have been ascertained) the last value would be taken to be zero, and the tax would be on the full value of the land at the date of the transfer. On the other hand if the land is sold under agreement for sale after the passing of the Act then on the transfer being registered the value will be the value ascertained at the date of the interest, in other words at the date of the agreement. This is the obvious meaning of the sub-section. Of course there are other ways in which the interest in land is passed other than by agreement for sale and transfer but I deal with these in this letter as they are the ordinary and commonest methods of transferring land.

Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie read into my letter a statement which it does not contain, that a registered owner of land who had not agreed to sell prior to the Act, is exempt in any event. This is too absurd for comment but is in keeping with their interpretation of the Act itself. What I contended is that in transactions after the passing of the Act, a different basis of valuation obtains and this is plain to anyone who reads the two sub-sections 1 and 2 of section 4 intelligently.

4. Sub-section C of section 4 provides for the case where a person purchases before the passing of the Act at a greater price than \$15.00 per acre, if the person liable for the tax (the beneficial owner) can prove this to the satisfaction of the registrar, then the price at which he bought will be the first taxable value. This is an exception to the rule but in case of an increase in value, between the sale and transfer, those who come under this rule should have their land valued. Messrs. Ballachey & MacKenzie read the sub clauses of section 4 as if they were separate sections and not part of the same section and consequently lose sight of the fact that they only apply to interests created before the passing of the Act and in this they are wrong and their statements are misleading. It was of this I chiefly complained to you in my former letter.

The fact that the registrar establishes values of land when necessary (if such is the case) proves nothing, as in most of the cases the land is exempt in any event, and it certainly will not free those who come under the Act and sell after the passing of same from coming under the basis of valuation established by section 4 when the time comes to register their transfers.

I think further comment is unnecessary. The best advice I can give to anyone interested is to study the Act itself in connection with the explanations I have given.

Yours truly,

P. W. L. CLARK,
Vulcan.

Russia

Russia's farming lands include one fifth of world's agricultural areas. The war eagles of Roman empire never made a flight of more than 2500 miles from east to west; Canada's breadth about 4000 miles; but from the shores of the Baltic sea on the west to the railway terminus on the Pacific, the Russian eagles of empire may travel for 7000 miles.

It would take three United States to cover this territory. Western Russia alone holds more than half the good farming land of Europe.

Among the historic forces back of this great people, the uncouth but forceful character of Peter the Great fills a large place. All that Cromwell did for England, or Washington for the United States he did for Russia.

He took a mob of races differing in blood, language and religion, and began the work of compacting them into a nation. Like Moses, he was condemned to death by political enemies, and saved by the wit and courage of his mother.

Realizing that his people were behind other nations, he went abroad in search of knowledge and methods. He had a hungry mind, and every fact was grist to his mill. Having seen the fleets of Holland, he determined to learn shipbuilding. He worked in iron foundries, rope and spinning factories.

In Sweden, he was impressed by the magnificent regiments of Gustavus Adolphus. On reaching home, he told the queen that the only way he could learn how to develop soldiers, was to have a fight with the Swedes, that he might master their methods. Accordingly he proceeded to pick a quarrel with these soldiers who were then the leaders of Europe. When news came of Russian defeat, he exclaimed "Excellent! Now that will wake up my soldiers." Then he hurried to the front, to watch how Sweden moved her troops. A few days later, he wrote home "At last I have beaten the Swedes; to be sure I have four Russians to one Swede; but tomorrow or sometime soon I will beat them man for man."

The city so recently changed to Petrograd, is the direct creation of this eccentric person. When on an exploring trip in the Baltic, he came to a river whose waters were blue as the Rhine issuing from Geneva. Although the surrounding area was a vast swamp with reeds and rushes, there he decided to build a city.

He brought in an army of one hundred workmen, dove piles from 30 to 50 feet deep. He built his palace in the midst of the workmen's sheds. From a census report of the nation, there selected 100,000 names,—bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and workers, each one of whom received notice commanding to move to St. Petersburg—and they moved.

Chief among his successors are Catherine the Great and Alexander the Second. Realizing the poverty of the peasants, the latter released nearly 20 million serfs in 1861.

The land problem is the great problem of Russia. It was the land question that produced the English Revolution under Cromwell, that broke up the English estates somewhat at least, and gave the yeoman a chance at the soil. In France, two privileged classes owned two thirds of the land, while 15 millions owned almost nothing. In Mexico there are single families who own from one to ten million of acres, while there are 12 million inhabitants who have no root in the soil, and are wanderers upon the face of the land, the prey of any adventurer or revolutionist.

Russia's peasants are not yet possessed of education and experience, but the transition toward freedom has begun.

Another evil is bureaucracy. The Czar, who rules over 180 million people scattered over such large and diverse areas, must delegate much of his authority; and there has developed the spy system, suspicion against reformers, and the political prisoners of Siberia.

But God is abroad in Russia and there is no enemy that can stay his chariots. The Government has had an annual revenue of 400 million dollars from sale of liquor, yet it has voluntarily forbidden all use of vodka. And Poland has been promised freedom. The leaves of freedom will necessarily be slow—but it is irresistible.

For the cold days. Overshoes and Felt Shoes—at Spooner's.



Neither Empire nor Village

Can exist without Loyalty. Are you loyal to your District, your home? You are invited to visit Vulcan during the week commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and we will show you how possible it is to be a satisfied trader in your own community.

We shall be glad to see you.

The Merchants and Business Men
Vulcan.

Bank of Hamilton

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Surplus Paid-up, \$3,000,000
Reserve, \$3,750,000

THE MEN BEHIND

A Banking institution gets strength as much from the men who direct its affairs as from the actual capital invested.

Money deposited in the Bank of Hamilton is guarded by men well known for business integrity and acumen—men who value security more than high profits. To this policy is due a surplus which is one quarter larger than its Capital—the result of over 40 years conservative management.

VULCAN BRANCH

A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



AUCTION SALE

Mr. Angus Sinclair has authorized the undersigned to sell the following named Farm Stock and Implements by Public Auction, at his premises,

North East Quarter of Section 20, Township 18, Range 23,
14 Miles North East of Vulcan
2 Miles South of Eastway, and 2 Miles North of Hearnleigh P.O.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Horses

Brown Mare, 4 years, in foal, 1350 lbs.
Bay Mare, 9 years, in foal, 1300 lbs.
Sorrel Mare, 10 years, in foal, 1300 lbs.
Bay Mare, 10 years, 1150 lbs.
Brown Mare, 3 years, in foal, 1100 lbs.
Bay Mare, 4 years, 1100 lbs.
Black Gelding, 5 years, 1250 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 6 years, 1150 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 4 years, 1350 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 4 years, 1250 lbs.
Bay Gelding, 5 years, 1250 lbs.
Sorrel Colt, Yearling.
Extra Good Filly Foal.
2 Extra Good Horse Colts.

Cattle—8 Yearling Heifers and Steers, 7 Cows.

Hogs—40 head of Pigs, including good shoats and good sows.
Poultry—125 head of Chickens, several Ducks.

Implements—Deering Binder, 8 ft. good condition; New Single Disc, 18 Drill; Cockshutt Gang, 12 inch; Canton Disc; Walking Plough, Adams Wagon, 3 Buggies; Bain Wagon, Wagon Running Gear; Set Driving Harness, 3 sets Work Harness, Set British Harness.

House Furniture and other articles too many to mention.

TERMS CASH

NO RESERVE

SALE COMMENCES 12 O'CLOCK.

LUNCH WILL BE SERVED.

H. F. RICHARDSON, Clerk.

JACK TOMPSON, Auctioneer

Any victory won by the Germans in this war has been brought about either by treachery or underhand methods. They will fly a neutral flag, appear in the uniform of the allies, mount quick firing guns in Red Cross wagons—in fact stoop to anything to win a point. In a fair battle, one British soldier is equal to three Germans, which fact has been established many times the past two months.

We Are Preparing

Our Store For The

"Be Loyal To Your Own Community"

which commences for
one week, on Wednesday
November 25.

We Shall Have Much to Offer You

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN

ALBERTA

Keep it handy on
your deskDESK WORK
EXACTS PENALTIESLiver and Bowels slow down.
Tone them up with**Abbey's**
Effer-
vescent Salt25c and 60c at all Druggists and
Stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for
Sick Nerve.

The Way of the Frog

The extent to which the actions of animals are determined by pure unreasoning instinct is a matter of some dispute. It has been stated that a frog will snap at any small moving object regardless of its character and of hunger or satiety. Some experiments seem to indicate that the frog is capable of greater discrimination than has been credited to him. Thus, for example, a frog was offered hairy caterpillars, which it promptly seized and with equal promptness spat out again. But after about four to seven such injudicious attempts the frog had learned his lesson, and thereafter refused similar fare. In another experiment earthworms were so connected with a source of electricity that the frog received a shock on touching the worm. The frog duly devoured the prey and showed no signs of discomfort. However, he refused for seven days to touch another species of worms. Similarly the frog could be taught to avoid worms on which oil of cloves or acetic chloride had been spread, although such "doctored" prey was not spit out, but only digested.

Corns and warts disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure without leaving a scar.

Good-Enough

"Hallo, kiddy," said little Jennie's uncle, as he met her going to school. "What's the matter?" "Mumma won't let me go fishing with Charlie after school," she whimpered, on the verge of tears. "Never mind, dear. Why not?" "Don't know, but I ain't goin'!" "You mustn't say 'ain't, Jen," remonstrated her uncle. "You must say I am not going, he is not going, she is not going, we are not going, you are not going." The child fixed her eyes on him attentively.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Train a Child to Help Itself

Occasionally, one finds a parent who when a child asks for help in solving a problem will say, "Do it yourself." Often a child keeps working away at a problem which he cannot possibly solve because he has not been trained properly. To say to such a child, "Do it yourself," is often to discourage him, and to cause him to waste time.

There is a middle course between doing nothing for the learner, and doing everything for him. This middle course is to cause him by appropriate questions to take the necessary steps to help himself. This is really what teaching means, whether it be in the home or in the school.

"Are they well mated?" "Perfectly. She's afraid of automobiles and he can't afford one."—Detroit Free Press.

BLISTERS ON FEET
COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could Not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Healed.

Victoria St., Thorold Mines West, Ont. "One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me much pain that I could not sleep at night. I was treated for ten days with no improvement so I tried Cuticura. One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement and decided to try a sample. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief and stopped the itching and smarting so quickly that I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and some more Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have quite disappeared." (Signed) William Neek, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe the sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card to Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

W. H. U. 1023

Use of Rubber in Mending Body

When tissues or organs of the body are damaged and living grafts are not available for repairs, inert substances are sometimes introduced to replace bone, cartilage or fat. Silver has proven a very valuable material supplied by the metals, and paraffin has been found suitable for certain applications.

The use of rubber for internal mending is a quite recent subject of experiment. About five years ago Dr. Sullivan, an American physician, showed that the blood vessel could be replaced with a rubber tube, and since then sheet rubber has been successfully tried for such purposes as closing the aperture in a damaged blood vessel and repairing the torn abdominal wall of a hernia victim. The rubber patches tend to become covered with living tissue after a few months.

The latest idea is that of Fieschl, the Italian surgeon, who replaces lost substance with porous sponge of rubber, into which living cells penetrate, and thus build up new tissue. A tampon of rubber sponge effectively closed the aperture in two operations for hernia of the thigh.

It Testifies For Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Prince of Wales' Motto

According to a press correspondent, Welshmen have a theory about "Ich Dien," based on a tradition that at his birth which took place at Carnarvon, Edward II. was presented, in the arms of a nurse, to a gathering of Welsh chieftains.

His father, Edward I., pointing to the baby, is said to have exclaimed, "Ich dyn," the Welsh for "Your man."

The pronunciation of this Welsh phrase is the same as "Ich dien," to which it has, it is suggested, been corrupted since.

Remembering that this baby was the first English Prince of Wales, the Welsh explanation of "Ich dien" is not unreasonable, however, it may strike at the roots of the historical derivation, from the arms of the blind King of Bavaria, defeated in battle by a former famous Prince of Wales.

Tommy is a very precocious youngster, and has an answer for almost every one. A few mornings ago his father was talking to him about sleeping late in the morning. "Pa," said Tommy, "do you know that light travels 136,360 feet per second?" "Yes," replied the father, "but what of that?" "Why, it goes as fast as that is it any wonder that it gets up in the morning before I do?" asked Tommy. And the father subsided.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Ancienne, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Canny Scot

As Sandy holed out on the first green his friend from over the border asked:

"And how many strokes did you take?"

"Eight," replied the Scot.

"Ah," said the Englishman. "I took seven; so that's my hole."

The Scotsman ventured no reply; but when on the second green the Englishman repeated his former question, and made inquiry as to the number of strokes taken by his opponent, the latter nodded his head, and with an expression of infinite wisdom on his face, gently murmured:

"Nay, nay, my mannie, this time it's my turn to ask first."

The Correct Count

Father and the three children were to give mother a birthday gift in combination. The youngest child was selected to make the presentation address. She prepared for it carefully, and thus delivered it in due season:

"Dear, mamma, the gift is presented to you by your three children and your one husband."

Circumvent Import Prohibition

The attention of the government has been directed to attempts by United States commission houses to circumvent the orders in council prohibiting the importation to Canada of German and Austrian goods.

Letters have been sent by these houses to Canadian merchants offering to supply goods manufactured in enemy countries. All such goods sent to Canada will be confiscated and Canadian merchants are appealed to on patriotic grounds to give no commercial patronage to the enemy's industries.

A Possible Result

A good story is told on a Washington lawyer. At a trial in Baltimore he summoned as a witness a youthful physician, and naturally in the cross-examination he seized the occasion to be sarcastic. "Are you," demanded the lawyer, "entirely familiar with the symptoms of concussion of the brain?" The young physician replied, "Yes, sir, I am." Then the smart lawyer put a hypothetical case before the doctor, in this way: "If my learned friend, Mr. Reid, and myself should bang our heads together, would we get concussion of the brain?" The young physician calmly replied, "Mr. Reid might."

To ascertain the master current in the literature of an epoch, and to distinguish this from all minor currents, is the critic's highest function; in discharging it he shows how far he possesses the most indispensable quality of his office—justness of spirit.—Matthew Arnold.

Neuralgia
of the HeartThis Letter Tells of Wonderful
Change Effected by Dr. Chase's
Nerve Food

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York county, N.B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pain about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50; all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Transmission of Sound Through Water

Sound is transmitted through water faster than through air and far more accurately, both as to direction and volume. Submarine signals have been employed in various forms for the purpose of preventing collisions of vessels at sea. A new type of warning device has been perfected, to be used under water, in the form of an electric oscillator or vibrator. This is attached to the inner side of the vessel's hull and is capable of transmitting a note through the water, a distance of more than 25 miles.

The sound waves are produced in the oscillator by the vibration of a diaphragm, which obtains its motion from electrical impulses induced in a cylinder of copper inside a casing, suspended in an electromagnet. The sounds are received by a similarly constructed mechanism of reverse action. In making tests of the machine, a song from a talking machine record was plainly heard in a tank of water located a good distance from the source. It is said that the echo which is returned to the ship from an iceberg or other object can be utilized to prevent disasters.

An Obvious Truth

Among those visiting an art exhibition held recently in Cincinnati was an old German who wandered about, looking at the paintings with interest. "Finally, he stopped before a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. Tacked to the frame was a small white placard, reading: 'A portrait of J. F. Jones, by himself.'"

The aged Teuton read the card, and then chuckled sarcastically: "Vot fools is dese art boeples," he muttered. "Anybod dot looks at dot picture would know dot Jones is by himself. Nobody else is in der picture."

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 11, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs—I came across a bottle of your MINARD'S LINIMENT in the hands of one of the students at the University of Maryland, and he being so kind as to let me use it for a very bad sprain, which I obtained in training for foot races, and to say that it helped me would be putting it very mildly, and I therefore ask if you would let me know of one of your agents that is closest to Baltimore so that I may obtain some of it. Thanking you in advance I remain, Yours truly,

W. C. McCUEAN,
14 St. Paul street,
Care Oliver Typewriter Co.
P.S.—Kindly answer at once.

Bridal Superstitions

The bride must never dress in her complete wedding splendor before the ceremony.

She must put on her right shoe first and not try on her ring before it is placed on her finger at the altar.

She must not take any hand in making her bridal gown or her wedding cake.

However happy she is, it will be wise for her to weep a little on her wedding day.

She must not look at herself in the glass when ready before she is married.

To find a spider on her wedding gown is a sure sign of happiness to come.

To dream of fairies the night before means that she will be thrice blessed.

Should she see a coffin as she starts on her wedding tour she must turn back and start again.

It is considered a most unlucky omen if the ring falls to the ground during the ceremony.

It is better to be single than marry on board ship.

To give a telegram to a bride on the way to church is unlucky, for it portends ill to come.

Madge—Would you marry a spendthrift, my dear?

Marjorie—It wouldn't be so bad if he were just starting out on his career.—Answers.

"What a cheerful woman Mrs. Smiley is."

"Isn't she? Why, do you know, that woman can have a good time thinking what a good time they would have if she were having it."—Boston Transcript.

Constipation

Is an enemy within the camp. It will undermine the strongest constitution and ruin the most vigorous health. It leads to indigestion, biliousness, impure blood, bad complexion, sick headaches, and is one of the most frequent causes of appendicitis. To neglect its slow suicide. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills positively cure Constipation. They are entirely vegetable in composition and do not sicken, weaken or gripe. Preserve your health by taking

Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills

Belgium and Her People

It is not always realized that the civilization of the low countries, which at the close of the middle ages and the dawn of the renaissance was the highest in Europe, Italy excepted, had its centres in what is now Belgium. For over two centuries the fate of Holland and Belgium was curiously different. Holland became one of the great nations. Belgium, first under Spain, then under Austria, and lastly under France, became the "cockpit of Europe." There are large tracts of it where you cannot walk 10 miles in any direction without crossing the scene of a famous battle or siege. This state of things says the Manchester (England) Guardian was not satisfactorily ended till 1831, when the Belgians, after wrestling their independence from Holland, secured a guarantee of neutrality (renewed in 1839) from the powers.

Since 1831 Belgium has made progress. Situated at the meeting point of English, French, German and Dutch civilization, it has borrowed from them all. From England it learned industrial methods and a good deal of its politics; France has especially influenced its literature and art and tinged its social ideas; Germany has taught it something in municipal administration; from Holland it has taken lessons in the sphere of agriculture and also in that of high finance and overseas trade. There is much that is jerry-built in its social and economic structure, as is inevitable where growth has been so rapid, but its ultimate foundation is a sure one, the native talent of an exceptionally gifted and industrious people.

Of what material is Belgian manhood composed? There is, first, a distinction of races—the Flemish and the Walloons. The Walloons are a fiery, idealistic race. The revolutionary democratization of the Belgian franchise in 1831 was their work. They supply the biggest battalions of Belgian socialism. In places like Liege they have a continuous tradition of iron-working and gunmaking since a time when the timber of the Ardennes was the fuel of their furnaces. They have a racial gift of music, any local excitement brings out new popular tunes and songs daily. There is a good deal of popular literature in their curious dialect of French which, like Provencal, deserves the statues of a language.

To all this the Flemings present many contrasts. They most resemble the people of Southeastern England. Artistically their racial bent is not at all toward music but very decidedly toward painting and sculpture and also toward the more creative forms of literature. The two races have, nevertheless, many traits in common. One such might be summarized by saying that they are pre-eminently an engineering people. Another is the fervor of their municipal patriotism; the town hall has always in Belgium claimed more loyalty than the palace. Other features result from common social and economic conditions. Their working class is, perhaps, the best housed in Europe—partly owing to a very good housing law, but mainly owing to unique facilities for cheap dwelling. It is due to the latter that a large proportion even of the town workers live in the country, and in spite of a density of population far greater than England's, barely two per cent of the nation live in the great cities.

The Two Brothers

Two brothers who lived in India obtained some land and began to prepare it for cultivation. But they were poor, and had no proper appliances. Their plough was a very small one and the work was so hard that at least one of the brothers said he should work on the land no longer. It was the rainy season, when the rivers are full of water and fish are found in abundance and the lazy brother went off fishing, although the other warned him that that would not last for ever, and he would regret it if he gave up the cultivation of the land.

The industrious man went on. He worked day and night—ploughing. And all the time his lazy brother laughed at him, and urged him to give it all up and come fishing. But the man stuck at it, with the result that by the end of the season he had a fine crop, and the land was in good order, ready for another sowing.

When this time the dry season had come, the water in the rivers got less and less, until, in the smaller streams it dried up altogether, and, of course, there were no more fish to be caught. The lazy man then began to feel the pinch of want, and went to his brother for help. And, thinking he had learned his lesson, his brother helped him.

"But," said the industrious man "how much better it would have been had you prepared for this by working hard in the earlier time of the year. Then you would have been as comfortably off as I am."

And this is a parable of life, for they who work hard when they are young can provide for their old age, while those who are idle must make up for it in later days.

Miller's Worm Powders can do no injury to the most delicate child. Any child, infant or in the state of adolescence, who is infested with worms can take this preparation without a qualm of the stomach, and will find in it a sure relief and a full protection from these destructive pests, which are responsible for much sickness and great suffering to legions of little ones.

"Frenzied Finance"

The Prince of Wales will have Prince Alexander of Battenberg for a brother officer in the Grenadier Guards. Prince Alexander is the eldest of Princess Beatrice's three sons, and a brother of the Queen of Spain. It is of Prince Alexander that the story is told how, when a small school boy, he wrote to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, asking for "slight pecuniary assistance." The Queen wrote him rebuking him for his extravagance. Shortly afterwards he acknowledged the letter in these terms: "Dear grandmother, I am sure you will be glad to know that I need not trouble you for any money just now, for I sold your last letter to another boy for thirty shillings."

First Student—I'm so glad you've taken Greek!

Second Student—I haven't taken it; I've only been exposed to it.—Yale Record.



REPEATING RIFLES

TALK to a representative sporting goods dealer or a big game hunter about game rifles and Remington-UMC is on his tongue in a minute.

He knows that Remington-UMC Big Game Rifles have stood the test of actual service use. He feels safe in recommending them to friend and customer, as a friendly favor or a business transaction.

Let your sporting goods dealer show you the Remington-UMC High Power Slide Action Repeaters—25 Rem., 30 Rem., 32 Rem., 38-40 Rem. and 44 Rem. calibers. He either has them in stock already, or can get them for you.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated right, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

REMINGTON ARMS-UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO. Windsor, Ontario

Guard the rising generation by using always
in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

THE KAISER'S MANNER OF WARFARE

"TO PARIS OR DIE."

Twilight has driven its shadows,
Within the rest-giving glades,
Counseling retreat among the
echoes,
Away from the front barricades—
Sleep, like an angel of mercy,
Flutters an hour or two,
O'er the whole battalion,
Poising to bid it adieu.

Then, as if 'twere a moment,
The silver threads of the dawn
Tinkle the eyes of the soldier,
To tell them of sleep come and
gone;
Instant, the lines range in silence,
Awaiting the foe to appear,
Watching the far-away hill-crest,
To stay his onward career.

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Maf unto man all in place—
Still scanning the fringe of the
sky-line
To find what there is to efface:
"See! yonder they come!" runs the
whisper,
"Their line is thousands in
length!"
"Steady there, lads!" runs the or-
der,
"They have lines beyond for
their strength!"

Wrath has its war-engines ready,
Eager the word to obey—
"Marksmen, give heed to your eye-
sight,
"And hold the rascals at bay!"
"Fire!" and the roar of destruct-
ion
Litters the brow of the hill,
Sweep after flash a-following,
With nothing to do but to kill.

Lo! and behind comes a filling
Of gaps in the staggering line;
And again the sweep of the marks-
men
Fulfills its deadly design:
Once, twice, and thrice, there's a
dropping
Of wounded and dead all a-heap:
Once, twice and thrice, the in-fil-
ling
Continues as sweep follows
sweep.

Once and again there's a stampede
To run from the hurricane,
"To Paris or die!" its allaying
cry.

"There are two methods of making warfare" says General Joffre. "One is to employ troops in masses and the other is to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but our opponents can afford it for two reasons, namely, their immense superiority of numbers, and the fact that their men are so disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. In other words, the generalship of the French and British allies is to save the lives of the men under command as far as possible, whereas the generalship of the Germans is to sacrifice life ad libitum, in victory or defeat, is the Kaiser a Teuton marauder resuscitated from the centuries of mediaevalism?"

—J. M. Harper.

There are in Stockholm about eighty thousand telephone subscribers for a population of a little over three hundred and fifty thousand, or one for every four and a half inhabitants. Practically speaking, there is not a person in Stockholm who has not the telephone or who cannot be reached by it. The telephone exists not only in nearly every house and every shop, even the humblest, but in most houses on every floor, and in hotels they are in every room in the establishment. In the principal streets and thoroughfares there are telephone kiosks which any passerby can enter and use by dropping a penny in the slot.

To Correct German Ignorance
A Renter's despatch from The Hague says a Dutch company has been formed, under the presidency of Dr. Fruin, keeper of the state archives with the purpose of restoring the library at Louvain which was destroyed by the Germans. Many of the country's prominent persons have been invited to participate.

"What do you think of these German atrocities, Mrs. Nurich?" "Oh, I suppose they are all right, but I don't believe they are as good fighters as the Uhlans."—Buffalo Express.

Wisdom and Heretism

There is a good story told of a sleight-of-hand performer who died some years ago. He toured around the world, and on one occasion was in far away New Zealand. It was arranged that he should give an exhibition of mind reading before the king of the Maories.

After some parleying it was decided that the king himself should conceal an article which the magician was to discover.

The mind reader left the room, and after a time was brought back blindfolded. After some thinking, he declared that the missing article was in the king's mouth.

His majesty shook his head savagely in the negative.

The magician insisted upon his point, and demanded that the king's mouth be opened wide. The king refused. The magician still insisted, until the king reluctantly opened his jaws.

The article was not there! The next instant, however, he was taken with a violent fit of coughing. He had tried to swallow the concealed article, a button, but could not, and was compelled to cough it up.

The Maories were delighted. They did not know which to admire more—the wisdom of the magician or the heroism of the king.

"What's the matter: scared o' that boy that's chasing you?"

"No."

"Then what are you running away from him for?"

"I'm not running away. I'm just retreating for strategic purposes."

—Detroit Free Press.

"What's a luxury, father?"

"A necessity which we can afford, my son."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Profusion of Telephones

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"What do you think of these German atrocities, Mrs. Nurich?" "Oh, I suppose they are all right, but I don't believe they are as good fighters as the Uhlans."—Buffalo Express.

Sore Eyes
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SOME LETTERS RECEIVED FROM SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE

OPINIONS EXPRESSED OF TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

Estimates of the Fighting Qualities of the German Troops by Some of the British Soldiers at the Front—Have/Little Respect For Their Methods

In a letter which has just been received in London, an officer in the Cavalry Division now serving in France, pays a magnificent tribute to the resolute spirit, courage and endurance of British troops. The following are extracts from the letter:

I am writing this by the roadside, so excuse writing. We've had the hell of a time. All by ourselves—the English against a force of Germans five times as big. Our troops have been wonderful. Beat to the world tired and hungry, they have fought grandly, but they are well worn now. The infantry were grand and the cavalry saved them again and again, covering their retreat in magnificent manner. I am coming back all right, never fear. Have been in such tight corners, and under such fire, that if I was meant to go I should have gone by now I am sure.

I have just found my kit. I haven't changed anything for a week or taken off my boots for five days. I looked too filthy for words, and have been looking after my own horse, and have ridden one all the time as I could not get the others. He is rather beat, but he is a real plucked one and refuses to go lame. He keeps his condition well, too, considering. I hope I shall pick up the others today.

Our navy has done well, and also Russia. We've fought rearguard actions now for a week, and I don't think any troops in the world could have done it except us and, perhaps, the Japanese. The infantry are too pitiable for words in some cases, but they stagger on, and never once have I met a straggler laboring on but he has had his rifle still and forced a smile whether wounded or not.

I am so dreadfully sorry for the inhabitants. Their villages set on fire by shells, and they running about with their few precious things not knowing where to go. Truly war is a most awful thing. I never realized it before. All the people are awfully good to us. . . . I've been very hungry at times! Never had more than three hours' sleep a night last week, and not always that. I hope and expect things will look up, soon.

Learn the 600th Rifle Brigade and Guards have covered themselves with glory. I haven't seen them. . . . The convents are grand and the nuns splendid. We were done awfully well by them. We subscribed to one between ourselves.

Later—I have found my horses at the town where all the cavalry were supposed to concentrate. My servant says he heard I was dead, and he never thought to see me again. That all comes from the squadron being split up the other afternoon under a heavy fire. Awful affair. So if I am reported dead or missing don't believe it, as I am not.

Two wounded Highlanders, who have reached Glasgow from the Moiss

WAR QUESTION OF HONOR

Lloyd George Says England Will Make It To Interest of Nations to Respect Their Treaties

"There is no man in this hall who has throughout his political life has regarded the prospect of engaging in war with greater repugnance than myself. There is no man either inside or outside this hall who is more convinced than I that we could not have avoided the present war without national dishonor."

This was the text of a speech which David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, made in Queen's Hall recently to a Welsh enthusiasm for Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's new army. The chancellor went on to say that any nation which disregarded its national honor was doomed and that Great Britain was bound by honorable obligations to defend the independence, liberty and integrity of Belgium.

Referring to the accusation that Great Britain had used the treaty providing for Belgian neutrality as a cunning cloak to veil her jealousy of a superior civilization, the chancellor said:

"Our answer was the action we took in 1870. In that case France-Bismarck respected Prussia's treaty obligations, but it was to the interest of Prussia to break her treaty and she has done it. To Prussia a treaty is just a scrap of paper."

"This doctrine of a scrap of paper goes to the root of all public law. We are fighting against barbarism, and there is only one way of putting it right. If there are nations who say they will respect a treaty, then it is to their interest to do so. We must make it to their interest to do so in future."

Referring to the German excuses, Mr. Lloyd George remarked:

"A great nation ought to be ashamed of behaving like a fraudulent bankrupt trying to escape his obligations."

Referring to the case of Serbia, the chancellor of the exchequer said that Emperor Nicholas had given Austria the only answer that became a man when he said: "I will tear your rump, I will tear your rump from limb."

"And he is doing it," added the speaker.

Prussia, said Mr. Lloyd George, is "the road hog of Europe. Men, women and children and nations are ordered out of the way. Even Great Britain is ordered out of the way. If the old British spirit is still left in British blood the bully will be torn from his seat. They thought we could not beat them. It will not be easy. It will be a long job. It will be terrible. But in the end we shall march through terror to triumph."

Appealing to Welshmen to join the colors the chancellor continued:

"This struggle is a great war for the emancipation of Europe from the thrall of the military caste which has thrown its shadow upon two generations of men and has now plunged the world into a welter of blood."

David Lloyd George said the German people had great qualities of head, hand and heart, but had been misled into a false idea of civilization. They could not comprehend the action of Great Britain in pledging its resources, the lives of its people and its very existence to protect a little nation.

Quoting from Emperor William's speech, which he declared, were "full of swagger and boastfulness," the chancellor of the exchequer said that when such sentiments became the policy of a great empire it was about time it should be ruthlessly put away.

CRUISED FIVE YEARS IN ARCTIC

The Teddy Bear Returns From Remarkable Expedition

The fifteen-ton wooden gasoline schooner, Teddy Bear, Captain Joe Bernard, which left Nome on a hunting, trapping and trading expedition in 1909, which skirted the Arctic coast of Canada farther eastward than any other ship had ever done, and which might have accomplished the north-west passage and reached Hudson Bay but for a shortage of gasoline, arrived at Nome, Alaska, recently.

The little boat had sailed 1,800 miles since August 4, unable to use her engine because there was no gasoline aboard.

Bernard, with John Sandstrom and an Eskimo crew, left Nome well supplied with goods for trade among the Eskimos and refused to return until he had exhausted these goods. In the winter of 1910, Sandstrom was frozen to death in a blizzard on Barter Island, while he was on his way to an Eskimo village.

The Teddy Bear explored Coronation Gulf, on whose shores live the blue-eyed Eskimos, supposed to be descendants of the Scandinavian settlers in Greenland. Bernard and his crew lived comfortably on the wild game of the coast, and had an ambition to go to Hudson Bay, but after making more than half the distance they decided to discontinue because the coast was uninhabited and the Teddy Bear was without gasoline. So the schooner turned back last year after reaching Corcoran Point on Dorset and Union Straits, more than 1,000 miles east of Point Barrow.

In 1911 Captain Bernard met Vilhjalm Stefansson on Coronation Gulf and carried him to Bailey Island. Bernard, who went farther east than Stefansson, says that 75 per cent. of the Eskimos he met east of the Mackenzie river had never seen a white man or a white man's vessel. The natives lived in most primitive fashion using stone and copper weapons and cooking utensils.

The Teddy Bear brought an extraordinary collection weighing several tons, composed of birds, furs, eggs, implements, hammered from flat copper found in the river beds, stone pots for cooking and other curious things.

Tied Flags to Horses' Tails

Those Prussian troops who rode through Brussels with Belgian flags tied to their horses' tails forgot Bismarck's caution that broken windows have to be paid for. The French government has already been moved, in honest indignation at the tale of German barbarities, to cut down the hitherto very generous rations allowed to German officers, who are prisoners in France.

The sympathy of the whole civilized world is being alienated from Germany by the vicious reports of the German conduct of the German armies.

INCREASING LIVE STOCK

Farmers Should Devote More Attention to Live Stock to Meet Increasing Demand

The outbreak of the war in Europe and the consequent demand which is naturally to be expected for increased exports of meats, finds Canada in a very much improved condition as regards live stock.

As a result of the removal of the American tariff on cattle a heavy export trade developed to the south. In some districts in Eastern Canada, nearly everything has been shipped out of the country, except dairy cows. This export trade, together with many farmers selling their calves for veal, can have but one result in Canada, viz.: a greater scarcity of meat than at present exists, even in a normal market.

The meat industry in Canada should not be allowed to dwindle. The production of hogs, sheep and cattle on Canadian farms should be greatly increased. To obtain this increase does not mean that farmers should devote their whole attention to live stock. The majority of farmers will admit that with very little extra effort and expense they could increase by several head the live stock on their farms without in any way interfering with their present system of farming.

From reports to the commission of conservation, present conditions indicate a world-wide scarcity of live stock, with little likelihood of an over-crowded market for many years to come. The opportunity for Canadian farmers is, therefore, apparent. To take advantage of this, farmers should save their heifer calves to produce more cattle, while the others may be turned off, not as veal but as beef.

Expert stockmen advise that there are good times ahead for those raising sheep. The high price of mutton and of wool and the comparative ease with which a flock of sheep may be sustained upon land which is otherwise unsuitable for agriculture, should suggest a great increase in the number of sheep raised by Canadian farmers.

Increased production in hogs can be brought about more quickly than in any other class of live stock, and consequently should receive immediate attention.

Animal production on the farm is desirable because it increases the fertility and crop-raising ability of the soil. Good prices are sure to be obtained for any surplus which farmers will have to sell on account of the inevitable shortage of supply resulting from war conditions in Europe. These two conditions should be an incentive to Canadian farmers to increase their live stock production. A little foresight now with modern methods of feeding, will make increased production easily possible.—F.C.N.

To Protect the Birds

"To hunt birds without a gun or sling shot is the ideal kept constantly before the members of the Faru Journal Liberty Bell Bird Club, who sign a pledge to protect all song and insectivorous birds. If it happens that a newly enrolled member 'avails' to the savage instinct of his primitive forefathers when he sees a bird within shot and brings it fluttering to his feet, his fellow members with literature, arguments and personal persuasion try to show him the evil of his ways and bring him back into the fold of the merciful. If he refuses to reform and continues to violate his pledge, his name is at last stricken from the membership list and he is sent to Coventry by his comrades pledged to save the birds, and through them, save the crops from being devoured by insect pests.

Sunday schools in many districts are finding new ways to teach humane principles to their pupils by having them enroll as members of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, are of the Faru Journal, in Philadelphia, Pa. Its banner and pledge are kept before the classes, its educational pamphlets and wall cards are used to encourage the children to study and protect the birds, and so lead them towards being kinder and more considerate of each other.

Sabbath school classes in different parts of the country report most interesting "Bird Evenings" where bird songs, recitations, essays and little plays are given. Sunday school superintendents are calling the attention of their teachers to this effective helper for creating a greater interest and larger attendance in Sunday school classes.

There is no cost in joining the club, no fees, no dues or assessments of any kind. Any person who signs the club pledge:

"I desire to become a member of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Faru Journal, and I promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds and do what I can for the club," will receive a club badge button free of charge.

"The Bravest of the Brave"

The Victoria Cross, the supremest British reward for valor of which many will doubtless be won during the present campaign, is the youngest of such decorations, only dating back to the Crimean War in 1856. It is the most valued possession in many a home in Britain today. The Austrian Cross, on the other hand, is the oldest.

A similar reward in Germany is the Iron Cross, instituted by the Emperor Frederick William III. of Prussia in the year 1813. Russia gives as a decoration to its heroic soldiers the Cross of St. George, which was founded by the famous Empress Catherine II. in the year 1769, and, while the Victoria Cross is of bronze, and the Iron Cross is of gold, with a beautiful medallion of St. George, killing the dragon.

In Austria, again, the cross is of gold, and was instituted in the year 1767 by the Empress Marie Theresa soon after her accession to the Throne. It bears the same inscription as the British Victoria Cross, ours having in English "For Valor," and theirs in Latin the word "For titudin."

The Order of the Legion of Honor, which is the reward in France, was instituted by the great Napoleon, and he decreed that every soldier who was decorated with that honor should have the additional distinction of being entitled to receive a military salute from officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers.

GERMAN SUBJECTS ARE GREATLY DECEIVED REGARDING THE WAR

KEPT IN IGNORANCE OF TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS

Through the Censorship of the German Press as well as Misrepresentation on the Part of German Officialdom, the People of Germany are Kept in the Dark

From time to time we read extracts from the German newspapers, as well as wireless despatches from that country, showing how the German people are kept in complete ignorance of the true condition of affairs regarding the progress of the war. It would appear that even the educated and best informed of the more intelligent class of the German people have been deceived by the Kaiser, and the military party, by misrepresentations of the official correspondence between the nations previous to the declaration of war. The German people are evidently led to believe that Great Britain was responsible for the war, and that since the commencement of hostilities German arms have been invariably successful against the allied troops. They even appear to have supreme confidence in their navy, and entertain the delusion that the British navy will be vanquished by their own fleet. Through the censorship of news by the authorities in Germany, and by the spreading of false reports broadcast, they are doing everything possible to prejudice the opinion of neutral countries. Letters are now being received in Canada mailed from points in the United States, and no doubt written by agents of Germany, which contain statements bearing on the cause and progress of the war, calculated to arouse an Anti-British feeling. These letters in most cases being sent to the proper authorities so that this plan of campaign may be exposed.

As showing the manner in which the German people are kept in the dark as to the true conditions of affairs in respect to the war situation, the following letter, written by a Berlin newspaper owner to a friend in England, is illuminating:

"Never in my life I should have ventured to think that Great Britain should ever declare war on Germany. The nation to which the British had the closest affinity, there being thousands and thousands of friendly and amicable relations between the inhabitants of the two countries. The official publication of the telegrams exchanged between the three sovereigns has proved beyond any doubt that Germany up to the last moment has extended her sincere desire to preserve the peace. True, its situation between two enemies who were at all times jealous of her development has forced her to keep vigilant watch and to prepare for a fight should it be provoked by her neighbors. Now the war has come, abruptly and unexpectedly and since it has come without any intelligent reason, merely because the Russians believed the time ripe for the crushing of their civilized neighbor, the whole German nation has risen, as one man, to fight for our independence and our standing in the rank of the great powers. There are no more parties in our empire; the Social-

WAITERS AND COOKS ENLIST

Herbert Kaufman Immortalizes the Patriotism of Simpson's Employees

The following verses by Herbert Kaufman are published in the London Standard. They are inspired by the announcement that a large proportion of the staff at Simpson's in the Strand, have joined Lord Kitchener's army. Simpson's is an old London eating house which boasts distinctive English traditions extending from 1716, and is well known for its adherence to the open roasting fire and other time honored methods of English cookery.

Forty men from Simpson's:
"Will you 'ave it rare?"
Try a bit of pudding, sir;
Yes, the cheddar's fair."

Forty men from Simpson's:
Quitting in a group,
Marching off in khaki for
To fix the Kaiser's soup.

Forty men from Simpson's:
"Will you take it hot?"
"Ere your Hell served in the shell,
Piping from the pot!"

Forty men from Simpson's:
Hurry, turn 'em loose.
They're the sort we need in front
To cook the German goose.

Forty men from Simpson's:
What a thing to read!
Forty humble serving men
Jervising Britain's need!

Forty men from Simpson's:
Don't you blush with shame
While they play the soldier's part.
And you the waiting game?
—Herbert Kaufman.

Belgians Are Acceptable Type

Arrangements for the settling in Quebec of Belgian refugees have as yet reached no stage beyond that of being suggested, according to what could be learned in Ottawa. Immigration is a federal matter, but colonization and exact location comes more within the provincial sphere.

Belgians in Canada have always proved a most acceptable type of immigrants and public appreciation of their merits has been intensified by their heroism in the war. If located in Quebec or elsewhere, they will be accorded every facility and encouragement, but no definite arrangements appear to have been concluded.

Rights of Russian Jews

Mr. Israel Zangwill, president of the Jewish Territorial Organization, has asked the British Foreign Office to authorize him to say that England looked with sympathy on the cause of Jewish emancipation in Russia, and has received from Sir Edward Grey the assurance that he is very fully aware of the importance of the subject and would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the reform in question.

IS A SPLENDID PILOT

Lieutenant Collett is a Skilful Aviator With Fine Staying Power

C. H. Collett, the hero of the aerial raid into Germany, is a lieutenant of the Royal Marine Artillery. He took to flying a year ago and soon proved himself a remarkably fine pilot.

Lieutenant Collett was the first to show what a competent pilot could do with a heavy biplane which the admiralty bought in Leipzig last year. With a German pilot in this machine it used to lumber around the aerodrome near London, but when Collett took charge it became a swift vehicle. One of the sights of the aerodrome was to see him stand the machine vertically on one wing, tip and perform an awe-inspiring spiral for a thousand feet.

Early this year Collett had this biplane fitted for a long non-stop flight, the passenger space being fitted with an enormous petrol tank. Thus equipped, he flew from Plymouth to Grimsby, about 275 miles, then lighting through a faulty engine. It was his original intention to fly to the north of Scotland.

Later Lieutenant Collett looped the loop in a Caudron biplane and was the first of the army aviators to perform this feat. He has great staying power, fine hands and a good eye, and was thus eminently fitted for the raid on Dusseldorf.

King of Belgium Shot His Chauffeur Progress Du Nord relates a remarkable story of the King of the Belgians shooting his chauffeur, who traitorously attempted to drive him into the German lines.

The king was with his troops south of Antwerp, says the report. He ordered the chauffeur to drive ahead of them. After a while the king noticed the driver had changed the direction. His majesty warned him and when the chauffeur took no notice he ordered him to halt. This having no effect the king, convinced of treachery, drew a revolver and shot the chauffeur dead. The king then stopped the car and drove back to the Belgian lines in safety.

In the chauffeur's clothing papers were found showing he had received a German offer of \$250,000 for the king's capture.

Jews' Freedom Affects World

Interviewed for the New York American, Henri Bergson said the war has so upset him that since its beginning he has been unable to concentrate his mind on his philosophy, therefore has abandoned work altogether.

"Things we thought of before the war no longer matter," he added, "while things we never dreamt of now assume enormous importance." Asked about the czar's attitude to the Jews, Bergson declared that if the report were true this would be the greatest pacific revolution in history; its effects would be felt the world over.

TAKES WIDER AUTHORITY

May Control Telegraph and Telephone Lines—Other Stringent Orders

An order-in-council has been passed under the war measures act of the recent session, empowering the government, if deemed necessary, to take over and operate any telephone or telegraph lines in Canada, and providing authority for a strict censorship of all telegraphic or telephonic communications. The order provides that any cabinet minister, delegated for the purpose, may assume control of any telegraphic or telephone company, and use its lines for his majesty's service. It is further provided that the minister may direct that all messages be submitted to censorship, whether by telegraph or telephone, going out of Canada shall go through certain named offices only.

Any director or officer of a company contravening the instructions of the minister is liable to a penalty of \$5,000 or five years' imprisonment.

Another order-in-council provides similar penalties for furnishing to the enemy information, plans, photographs, etc., likely to be of military use, or for furnishing intoxicating liquor to anyone on military duty.

British Aviator's Reserve

It is difficult to estimate correctly the actual war strength of Great Britain, on account of the loyalty and readiness to serve of her civilian population. The adaptability of British men to any sort of armed service is always a marvel to foreigners, and comes, no doubt, in part from the national love of sport.

With the declaration of war on England, the Royal Aero Club issued a call to every licensed pilot in the kingdom to register for service with the British air forces. Virtually all responded, those owning machines tendering these as well.

When it is recalled that the Royal Aero Club, up to July 15, issued 360 certificates, one may comprehend the value of Britain's late insistence on aviation. A large part of this number is already in the service, perhaps 500 in all.

As the war is likely to prove an extended one, this civilian reserve is going to be of the utmost value as time will be afforded these men to become proficient for field service. Thus a large gap, due to England's losses in the conflict in the air, can be filled.

German Navy Increase

According to a Berlin message received in Amsterdam, statements made by members of the Reichstag on Naval expansion apparently point to the building of 12 torpedo-boat divisions, six airship divisions, and a number of mine-layers and other craft. The rapid construction of three large warships and two smaller cruisers is also desired.

This, it is argued, would mean an increase of 25 per cent. in the numerical strength of the German fleet and of 100 per cent. in its fighting value.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS BETTER

Canning Factories Will Employ More Canadian Help

Industrial conditions in Canada at this time will result in the employment of many more Canadians than usual in the canning factories of the Dominion. In previous seasons many canning factories, finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient local help, secured assistance from the larger labor market of the United States. It is estimated that several thousand employees of Canadian canning factories during previous seasons were not permanent residents of this country. In view of the unemployment in some industries at this time the canning factories will be able to secure in Canada most, if not all, the help they require this season. Thus many Canadians who would otherwise be out of employment will have the work in the canning factories that in previous years was given to parties who were resident in Canada only during the canning season. The policy of the leading canning companies has been to employ local help as far as possible.

Another condition that will tend to increase the number of Canadians employed in the canning industry in this country is the curtailment of imports of canned vegetables from France and Belgium. The imports of canned vegetables from these countries into Canada during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, amounted to \$164,151 and \$124,452, respectively—a total of almost \$300,000. The curtailment of these imports will increase the demand for the products of Canadian canning factories.

The navy way of doing things, on the face of it, looks dangerous, and you would think that they must have suffered for it, says an English writer. But they have not. While the army air pilots were being killed here and there, the sailors were getting off unscathed. They were smashing up machines, it is true, but every smashed machine was a lesson learned, and when the machine was rebuilt there was generally some improvement put into it as a result of the smash.

Somewhat the sailors generally seem to save their necks, and altogether they have only lost three or four men, while ten army pilots were killed in a few weeks quite recently.

What happened regarding a new lubricating oil which was placed on the market is typical of the navy and the army. The army received some from the makers, and began a long series of tests, finding out the specific gravity and goodness knows what else.

The navy got some of the oil, tipped it into the tank of a machine, and went flying to see how the motor liked it. The motor, lubricated with the new oil, ran sweeter than ever before. This was good enough for the navy. It at once placed an order. Weeks afterwards the army was still carrying out its experiments with that oil.

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Hogs, 5c. to 6c. per lb.

TERMS CASH

Prices Subject to Alteration Without Notice

: Hold Your Steers For a Rise :

A Belgian reservist from Saskatoon, is on his way home to avenge the death of two brothers killed by Germans. He is determined to kill six Germans, two for each of

his brothers and two more on general principles. If he succeeds he will demonstrate that one Belgian is as good as six Germans. We wish him luck.

Sunny Plains

The Ladies Aid met at the home of E. A. Olmstead on Wednesday last, and did some quilting. The Rev. Haight, of the Free Methodist Church, conducted quarterly meeting here last week. Revival services will continue for another week at the school house.

The local library was opened last Saturday evening, and a goodly number of books was placed on the shelves for public use.

Mr. Hughes has rented the Dan Shirk farm, and Mr. Shirk has gone to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayne moved to Champion on Friday last.

It takes the widowers to get ahead of the bachelors. One bought a new buggy to take his best girl out driving, but the widower borrowed it next morning and has not returned it yet.

G. Swires is excavating for a barn, and has also added an addition to his house.

Mr. and Mrs. Clausen were visitors at the home of N. Sokvitne recently.

Pastor Russell says we are living in the Millennium, but Sunny Plainsites are out on the war path after wandering stock. The unusually severe drought has caused stock here to crawl through, or break down fencing in order to find grazing.

Miss Ella Pearson has returned to her home at Noble.

Mrs. Mathews, of Reid Hill, spent several days of last week here visiting old friends.

Rancher Hardwick's annual calf-bawling concert has drawn to a close. Near-by neighbors could not sleep while it was in progress and the wind blowing the right direction.

The Shilling Drilling Co. are having considerable trouble with sand caving in Emerson well. The drill bit has been lost in the well.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Saunders were at home to a few of their friends on Thursday evening last in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Bayne, who left for Champion the following day.

The Armada Literary Society met at the school house on Saturday evening last and a short programme was carried out, and arrangements made for a debate the following Saturday the subject of which was Resolved: "That women have equal suffrage with the men."

Mrs. T. M. Wilson served oyster supper to about fourteen of her friends last Thursday evening.

More Wedding Bells! It is wondered whether continued Revival Services are having an uniting effect on the youth of the community. The only trouble is the scarcity of girls. Why don't the young men petition the government for aid?

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Bruce Cressman will be in our midst a while longer as his trip to the north country is delayed.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Saunders gave a turkey dinner to a number of their friends on Tuesday evening to celebrate the first anniversary of their wedding.

Can anyone account for the peroxide blonde switch of which Mr. E. E. Saunders is the proud possessor? Will the owner kindly recover her property as soon as possible.

Miss Irene Dillingham is a guest of Mrs. T. M. Wilson.

Miss Mary Holo is expected home on Friday from North Dakota; another man to be made happy.

Watch for the 'Be Loyal To Your Community' that the merchants and business men of Vulcan are running for a week, commencing Wednesday, November 25th.

The cowboy element was strong in Vulcan during the past week. They added much to the gaiety of things and they can always be sure of a welcome.

The Mutual Improvement Society's social evening last week was without doubt the best social evening that the town has ever had, and we hope that the rest of the meetings will be equally successful.

The Hog Market

It is now up to the hog raisers of the Canadian country to say whether or not they shall receive great profits from their hogs. The American market for Canadian hogs is improving daily and almost any day the packers on this side will begin to buy provided they can obtain hogs that are well fed and in first class condition for

the market. It is true that for some days past the packers of this side have not been doing any extensive buying of hogs on the Canadian side but that has been largely due to the fact that they had some differences with the Calgary stock yards. Fortunately for the Canadian hog raiser those differences are about to be adjusted and there is nothing in the way of a closer and better understanding than ever between the Canadian hog raiser and the American packer. One thing, however, might interfere and if it does it will be the fact of the hog raiser and not of the packer—that is the condition of the hogs. Some of the hog growers, on account of the high price of corn, are not putting their hogs in the best of condition but on the contrary have been inclined to let them go to market in what is regarded as a very unsatisfactory condition. The Canadian hog raisers were able to get their American market because of the fact that they were growing choice porkers; to do anything else now would tend to destroy what will undoubtedly prove to be their best and most profitable market.

It will certainly more than pay the Canadian raiser to feed corn—high though it is—for the American market is getting well cleaned up of pork and the demand will within the next few months be the greatest it is likely to be in the history of the states. But in order that the top notch price for hogs be obtained it is essential that they come to the American market in A1 condition and this can only be done by first class feeding. The hog raiser who does otherwise will find that he is making a mistake that will cost him a good many dollars; he will be compelled to see his neighbour who has put his hogs in first class condition command his own price while he with his underfed stock will have to let it go for what he can get for it. So the best advice to be given the Canadian hog raiser at the present time is: Feed your hogs well, put them in prime condition and the American packers will be glad to buy them at a price which will more than offset the high cost of the feed.

Stampede a Success

The Stampede day at Vulcan on Wednesday was the best of its kind that has ever been brought off in the town. The riding on the first of July was good, but the amount of display was a long way behind the show of last week. The best riders and horses of the district were there, and a large crowd from all the surrounding country between High River and Lethbridge gathered to witness a sample of the last great west.

The ground was a little soft on the surface, owing to the frost of the early morning, and some of the horses evinced a little nervousness, but for the most part they did their part of the show quite in keeping with the rest.

The proceedings commenced shortly after noon with the bucking contests. The first rider was Vic Scott, on 'Mooney' who gave a sufficiently good display to land him in the final. W. Mason rode 'Wampus Cat' but the horse slipped and fell as it left the shoot, and W. Harrold gave a good display on 'Blackjack'. J. Gillis rode 'Pyebald' which was a good exhibition as also was that of D. Neil on 'Clinker' and McDonald of Okotoks on 'Porcupine'.

In the bareback riding Vic Scott of the H2 ranch gave a splendid display of horsemanship on 'Buckskin', which was followed by Lee Christianson on 'Sappho'. The best display in this class was that of Vitters whose horse 'Goodeye' gave him a rough few minutes, circling. Vitters rode well and got the best of his mount.

This was followed by the Snake race, the three entrants being Vitters, L. Cooper and W. Harrold. The state of the ground was rather against the horses, who had difficulty in keeping their feet at the turns. Vitters and Harrold were even to the turn, and Harrold, although he arrived home the first knocked a stake on the return, and was disqualified. Vitters won.

More bareback followed, Rarp of Vulcan riding 'Rosy', D. Neil 'Blue', J. Dew 'Blackmare', W. Mason, Ensign, 'Goldie' and D. Neil, of the H2, 'Dick'. The last horse was the best, almost losing the rider.

The relay race, the entrants for which were Dew, Vitters and Harrold, was one of the best, if not the best event of the day. At the start, Dew got saddled up and was away first, closely followed by Vitters. The first named got the lead, and was back first, Vitters second. The change was made quickly and the horses left in the order as before. At the next lap

Dew got away, followed by Harrold, leaving Vitters to bring up the rear, who however, recovered round the course sufficiently to get in second for the first and last time round. The last lap was again led by Dew who got an easy first. Vitters left for second but before he could get home he was overhauled by Harrold, who got second place.

Bucking again, and the following riders and horses. McCull on 'Rocket', Cooper on 'Dominoe', which was a splendid display, the horse giving his money's worth. Vitters on 'Fewbray', Christianson on 'Dutchie', who came off, Stewart on 'Piper' and Stein on 'Zeppelin' the last rider slipping from the mount.

There were three entrants for the steer riding, J. Dew, Downer and D. Neil. The bucking final was between McDonald on 'Nigger', Vic Scott on a grey mare, Vitters on 'Fox', C. Christianson on 'Tango' and Cooper on 'Ray', when Scott gave the best exhibition. Cooper had bad luck on 'Ray'. Just at the start he was hit by the horn of the saddle, and this rendered him unable to keep his seat, and he was thrown in a few seconds. Christianson had his usual dull luck in his horse.

The first prize went to Vic Scott with McDonald 2nd and Vitters 3rd. For the bareback riding, Vitters got first, with D. Neil 2nd and L. Rarp 3rd. Arthur Bond's horse 'Ray' won the \$25 for the best bucking horse.

A very successful and enjoyable dance was given in the evening in the Shimp Hall at which everybody was present.

The judges were Messrs. A. Fleming, of Pekisko, manager of the Cochrane ranch, J. N. Bond, of High River, and C. Adams, of Snake Valley.

Irrigation Success

Absolute proof of the success of irrigation in Alberta is furnished in the interesting report of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge. This report which was made public the other day, shows that for the past seven years irrigated crops surpass the no irrigated crops in most cases by more than double. The following comparisons for the seven years from 1908 to 1914 are eloquent proof of the irrigationists' boast.

Average of seven years. Wheat, Red Fife, irrigated 26, non irrigated 46; Oats, Banner, irrigated 59, non-irrigated 101; Barley, Claude, irrigated 34, non-irrigated 73; Potatoes, Irish Cobbler, irrigated 283, non-irrigated 492.

These figures show that for the period of seven years, wheat, under irrigation yielded an average of twenty bushels per acre more than under dry farming; oats yielded 42 bushels more, barley 39 more, and potatoes 259 bushels more. It should also be noted that under irrigation very successful crops of alfalfa were grown which not only were very profitable in themselves, but maintained and increased the fertility in the soil. As summer fallow is unnecessary where an alfalfa rotation can be established, the farmers land is producing a crop every year under irrigation as against every second year under dry farming practice.—Calgary Herald.

Rebels to Surrender

A Renter dispatch speaks of an official statement, emanating from Pretoria to the effect that all the rebels are to be given to the 21st of November to surrender. All who do surrender will not be proceeded against, but allowed to return to their homes, with the exception of the leaders and those who have acted contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. They will be excluded from the amnesty. Those who refuse to surrender will be dealt with according to the law.

British Lost 57,000

Among the questions put to Premier Asquith in the Imperial parliament, was one by Edward T. John the member for East Denbighshire, who enquired what the losses of the British had been. The premier's reply was that up to the 31st of October approximately 57,000 men of all ranks had been lost. Mr. Asquith said that he was unable to give the losses of British allies or those of the enemy.

A supplementary estimate to provide for another million men which the British government require by March 31st, was intro-

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D. C. JONES,
Druggist, Vulcan, Alberta

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JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Under and by virtue of the Judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of Matthew Ford Muir vs. Nilla J. Bone known as Nilla J. Thompson there will be offered for sale by public auction on the 21st day of November A.D. 1914, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property:—the South East Quarter of Section Twenty-two (22), Township Eighteen (18) Range Twenty-four (24) West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservation and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay sub-soil and well adapted for agriculture. The premises contain 160 acres, all of which are good arable lands, 50 acres of the said premises have been broken. The said property is situated about 10 miles from Vulcan.

The above premises will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid and the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of the sale. 10% of the purchase price shall be paid at the time of the sale and 15% of the purchase price within sixty days thereafter into Court without interest and the balance with interest at 7% as follows:—25% within six months, 25% within nine months and the balance within one year.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to John Thompson, Auctioneer or Ballachey & MacKenzie, High River, Alberta, Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

DATED AT HIGH RIVER this 23rd day of October A.D. 1914.

J. J. CLARKE,
Clerk S. C. Calgary.
Approved L.F.C. Nov 13

See our advt. for special offer in Apples—Elves Bros.

Gloves and Mitts, lined and unlined, in great variety—at Spooners

Sale by Auction

UNDER LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS' ORDINANCE

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION under powers in the above Ordinance, on MONDAY, the 18th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following chattels, namely

1 Dark Iron Grey Gelding, weight 1050 lbs. branded on left shoulder, and 3 on right thigh.
1 set of work harness without breeching.

AT CRIS'S LIVERY BARN, VULCAN, ALBERTA

TERMS CASH

duced into the house of Commons on Friday last. Exclusive of the Territorials, this will bring the total strength of the army to 2,186,400 officers and men.

Sifton and the War

Addressing the members of the Canadian Club at New York, of whom he was the guest of honor last week, Mr. Sifton the prime minister of Alberta, spoke in regard of the war. He said:

"There is no doubt in the minds of Canadians of the result of the war, but should the British Empire fall, it would not affect any of us in Canada; for in that event we should all be dead, and should know nothing about it. 'There is no sentiment of doubt that we must give every possible aid to carry it out to a successful conclusion. It may be a matter of months, it may be a matter of years, but when the war is over Canada will be the gainer.'"